

Dr.M.H.M.G.N.H. Library

580



6091

6091

580



Government of Karnataka
Dr. M. H. Marigowda National Horticulture Library
Directorate Of Horticulture Lalbagh,
Bangalore - 560 004

6791

ACC. No. _____

CALL No. _____

580



THE
BOTANICAL CABINET
Consisting of
Coloured Delineations
OF
Plants
from all Countries,

with a short Account of each,
Directions for Management &c.&c.

BY
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

VOL. II
The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1818.

London: Published by John & Arthur Arch, Cornhill;
John Hatchard, Piccadilly;
C. Loddiges & Sons, Hackney; and
G. Cooke, Hackney

GO-Y BOTANIC GARDENS

LANDS ORE.

L A R Y

No. Date

635.9

GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS
LIBRARY.

Section.....

No.....

GOVT. BOTANIC GARDENS

LACHOOR BANGALORE.

LIBRARY

No..... Date.....

N^o 147.



Struthiola ovata

G. C. del^t et sc.

N. 12.



G. Lindley del.

Davallia canariensis

P. C. S.

No. 142.

DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	FILICES.

.....

This Genus has been named by the learned president of the Linnæan Society in honour of Mr. Daval, of Switzerland, whom the late Mr. Curtis often mentions as having contributed to his collection. It was originally called *Trichomanes Canariensis*, under which name Jacquin has given a good figure of it: it is a native of the Canary Islands. In England it has been long known; and the curious form of its root has procured for it the appellation of Hare's foot fern. Being not at all tender, a common greenhouse protection is all that it needs: a loamy soil suits it exceeding well. The mode of increasing it is by simply dividing the roots in the spring or summer.



Goodyera discolor

No. 143.

GOODYERA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	MONANDRIA.

.....

This curious plant is of late introduction from Rio Janeiro; it flowers freely in the winter season, and is of tolerably easy culture. It should be potted in a mixture of decayed wood or leaves, and preserved constantly in the stove, propagating itself by suckers, which are not unfrequently produced. The leaves are fleshy, of a rich velvety texture, and sparkle on their surface in a beautiful manner: the flowers are of pretty long continuance.

We have great reason to believe that many plants of this class, quite unknown in Europe, exist in South America. When the present unhappy troubles are ended, and a free intercourse shall be established, we may expect a great number of most valuable articles from that interesting country.

N° 144



Erica aitoniana

26. 90

No. 144.

ERICA AITONIANA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a most singular species, and when seen at a little distance, the flowers might be mistaken for a jasmine instead of a heath. It has received its name in honour of Mr. Aiton, gardener to his Majesty, at Kew.

It is a remarkably slender growing sort, although the flower is so large: the plants seldom exceed two feet in height; they are rather difficult to increase by cuttings, and do not bear seeds in this country; for which reason they are somewhat scarce. It was introduced about the year 1793, and flowers very freely in the summer months: the treatment it requires is pretty much the same as for the other *Ericas*: the soil should be sandy peat, and the pots not too large.

N. 145.



Erica verticillata.

60 del. & sc.

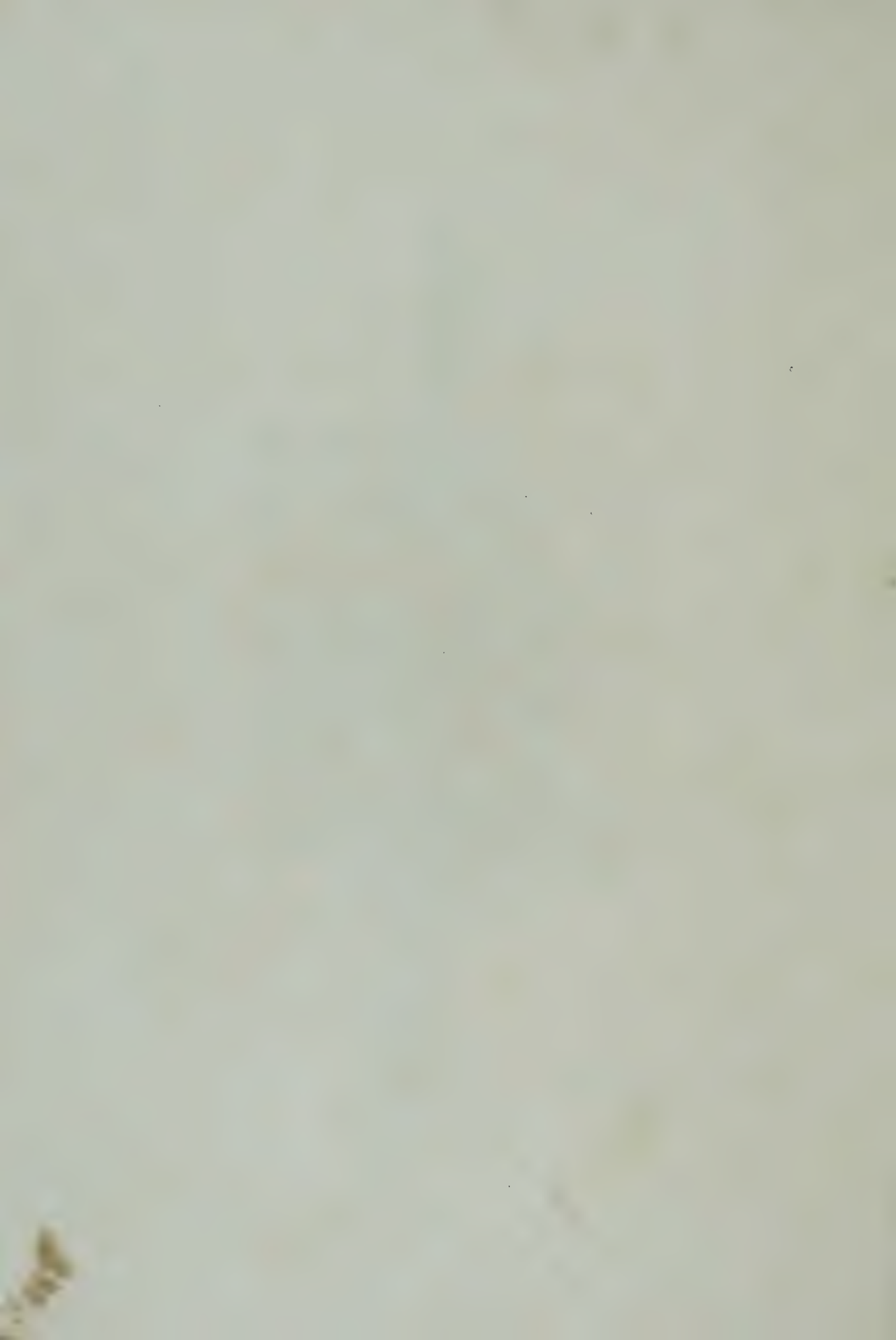
No. 145.

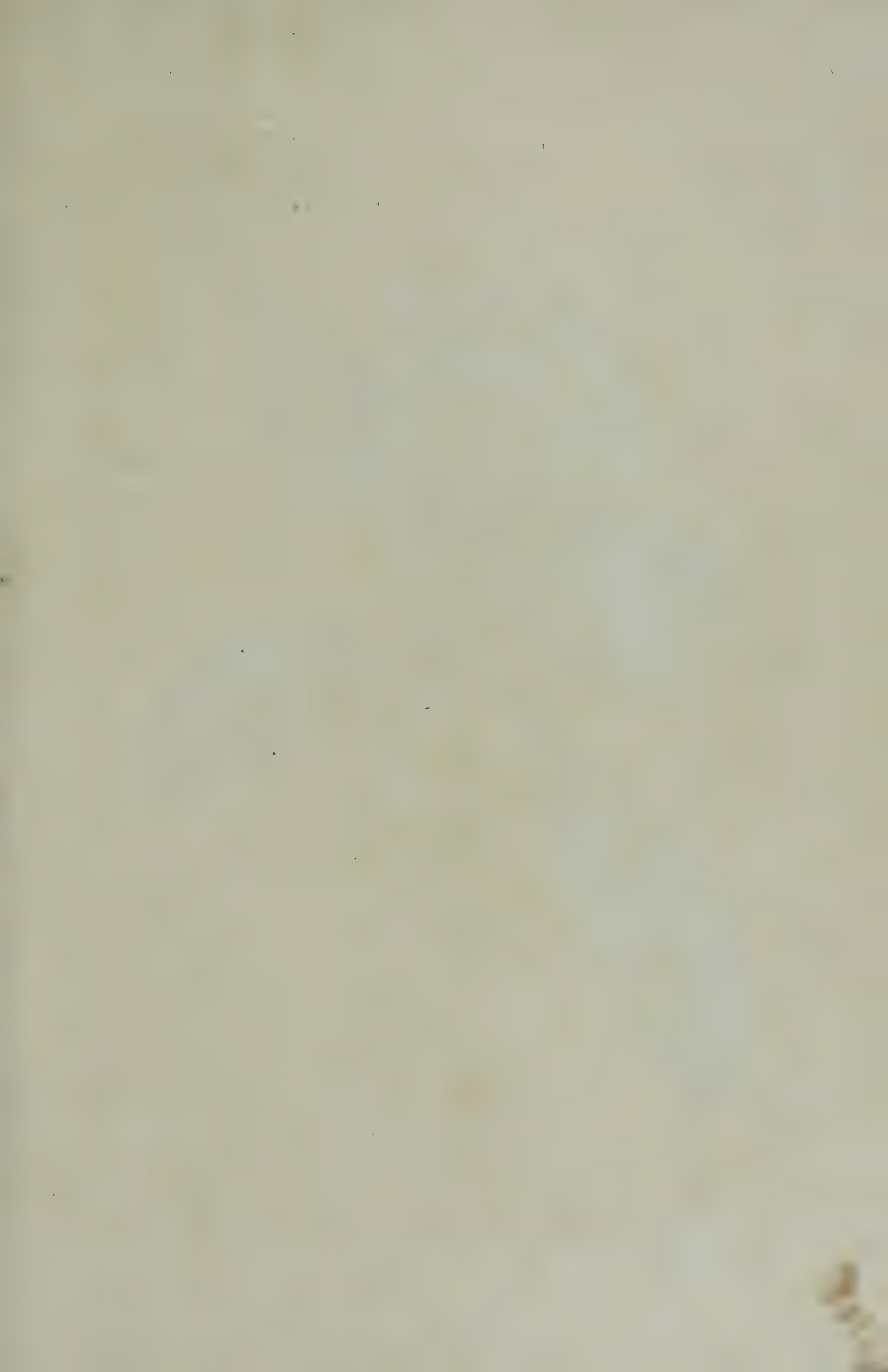
ERICA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

We are of opinion, with Professor Willdenow, and others, that this ought not to be considered as a variety of *mammosa*; though perhaps the specific differences may be but slight. However, in such a very numerous genus, we cannot look for these to be in all cases very opposite. It is a most beautiful kind, flowering in the autumnal months, and continuing a long time: it was introduced about 1790. We find it a very robust sort; it will frequently grow five or six feet in height: it should be kept in the greenhouse in winter, but not too much confined, being tolerably hardy. The soil, sandy peat: it is readily increased by cuttings.





N. 146.



Justicia nervosa

No. 146.

JUSTICIA NERVOSA.

Class.

Order.

DIANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This has been called *Eranthemum pulchellum* by some; under which name Mr. Andrews has figured it. Later authors have thought fit to join it to the genus *Justicia*, already perhaps too large. It differs from nearly all the *Justicias* very conspicuously, by its equal corolla. *Justicia pulchella*, of Roxburgh, has been referred to this plant; but this reference must either be incorrect, or his figure must be very bad; as there is but little resemblance between them. It is a native of India, introduced here in 1796: with us it flowers in winter and spring, and is very ornamental; it does not grow large. In winter it must have the stove heat; but in summer may be exposed two or three months with advantage. It grows in loamy soil, and propagates freely by cuttings.



Liatris pumila

No. 147.

LIATRIS PUMILA.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.</i>

.....

The subject before us is a native of North America. It is nearly related to the *Liatris* (or, as it was formerly called, *Serratula*) *spicata*. It is perfectly hardy, and may be kept with advantage in a moderate sized pot, in light loamy soil: the flowers are produced in the latter end of summer; they seldom exceed a foot in height; sometimes they are succeeded by ripe seeds. The plant may also be propagated, though slowly, by separating the root, which is a sort of tuber.

Many beautiful plants may be expected from the vast almost unknown tracts of Western America. Thus does every newly-explored country afford fresh causes to admire the wonders of Creating Power, and to adore the bounteous Author of them all.



Petiveria alliacea

No. 148.

PETIVERIA ALLIACEA.

Class.

Order.

HEPTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This plant was named by Plumier in honour of the celebrated James Petiver, an apothecary of London, well known as a collector of natural history; who published many very curious articles about the end of the seventeenth century.

It is a native of the West Indies, and has been long introduced into England, flowering in the autumn, and frequently producing ripe seeds; the leaves have a powerful unpleasant smell: it is readily propagated by cuttings, and grows well in loamy soil. In winter it must be kept in the stove, but in summer it does very well out of doors.

Nº 119.



Indigofera australis.

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

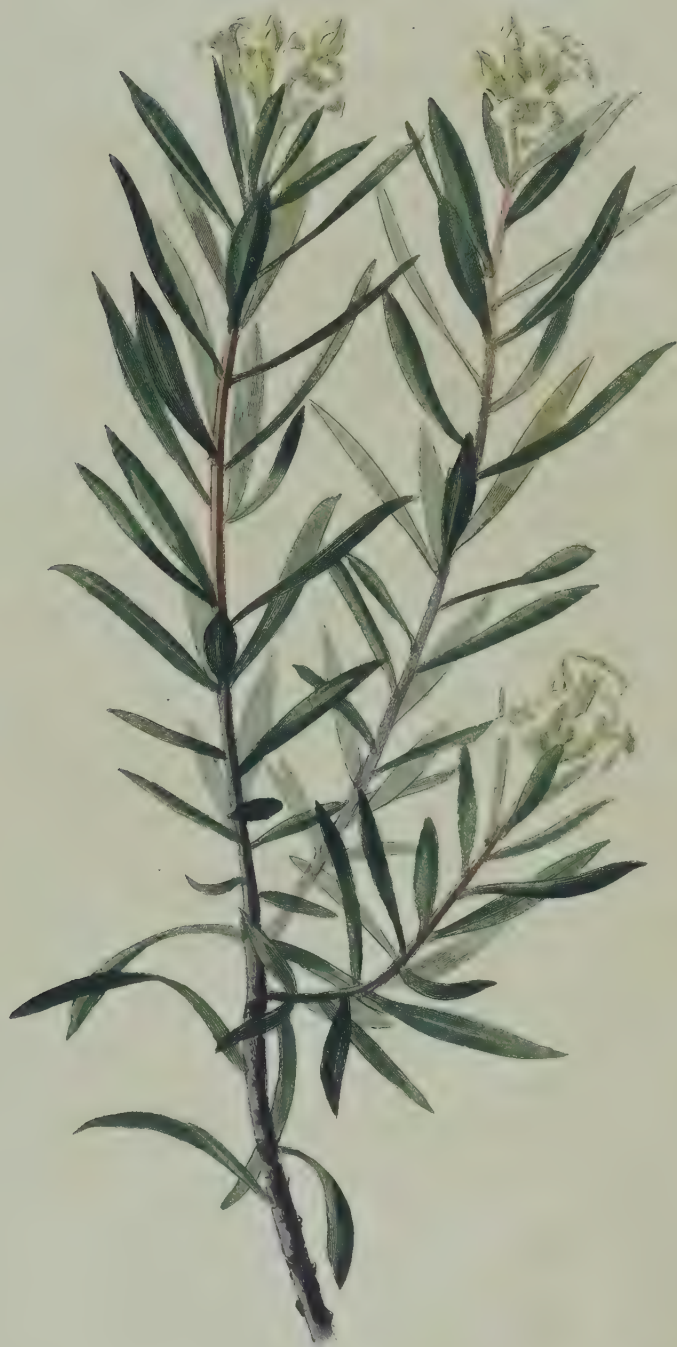
No. 149.

INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	DECANDRIA.

.....

This elegant plant is a native of New South Wales, and was found among some of the first importations from that prolific country. Being so very free in flowering, it is deservedly considered a lively and ornamental greenhouse plant: its season for blooming is the spring and beginning of summer, continuing for a long time: we propagate it pretty freely by cuttings, and it thrives very well in light loamy soil. It makes a good plant for a conservatory; as when planted in the ground, it grows much handsomer and flowers stronger than in a pot: it may be trained to a pillar or fastened to a wall, (though not properly speaking a climber), and in such situation is seen to great advantage.



Daphne gnidium.

No. 150.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Italy and Spain: it is said to have been cultivated in England so long ago as the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Gerarde, who called it, according to the quaint nomenclature of his day, "Spurge flax."

It has, no doubt, been many times lost in this country and restored again since that time: for being not quite hardy, every severe winter has generally destroyed it: we find it best to keep it in a frame, defended from frost: it is a neat growing plant, and succeeds in a pot in loam and peat earth. We raised a parcel of it from seeds, sent us a few years since by our excellent friend, John Thompson, Esq: which were collected by himself in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. A very good method of propagating it is by grafting it in April, either on the Mezeron or Wood-laurel, on which it takes very readily. It flowers in the summer months, and continues pretty long in bloom.



Scilla sibirica

G. C. del. et sc.

No. 151.

SCILLA SIBIRICA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

We received this beautiful little plant from Holland, about the year 1800, since which time it has not failed to gratify us every spring with its brilliant flowers: they do not rise above five or six inches from the ground, and continue in perfection a considerable time. It is a native of Siberia. The bulbs should always remain in the ground. They thrive in sandy loam, and increase by off-sets sparingly. Like several others of this genus, they do not succeed in pots. This forms a very elegant addition to the list of early spring plants, a description of the vegetable kingdom, which, perhaps, in a peculiar manner, more than any other, seem to impress the contemplative mind with delightful sentiments of gratitude towards their generous Creator.



Corraea alba

No. 152.

CORRÆA ALBA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant was obtained among some of the first arrivals of seeds from New South Wales. It has been successfully cultivated, till it has at length become pretty general.

Although far from possessing the splendor of the *speciosa*, it has several desirable qualities: it is scarcely ever out of bloom. We find it increases readily by cuttings, and grows freely in loam and peat soil. It is a very hardy greenhouse plant; protection from frost being all that it requires. In a conservatory, it is sometimes seen to form a very beautiful figure.





G. Loddiges del.

Erica orbicularis.

No. 153.

ERICA ORBICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is another of those called Blæria, and we believe makes, with our No. 85, the only two species which are at present in a living state in this country. We raised a third sort some years since from Cape seeds; but it has been long entirely lost. Our present plant blows freely in autumn and beginning of winter. The orbicular heads of the flowers make a very neat appearance: it has been known in this country some years, is propagated by cuttings, and requires the greenhouse with plenty of air: soil, light sandy peat.



No. 154.

ERICA DAPHNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

We esteem this a very desirable species, yielding to few in elegance. It has been introduced within these few years, and in the spring months produces its beautiful flowers: there is a kind of nameless delicacy about them, which art in vain may strive to represent. It should have an airy place, while in the greenhouse in the winter months, and grows very well in sandy peat earth: it is increased with considerable facility by cuttings.



N. 156



! ddiges del!

Zamia debilis

No. 155.

ZAMIA DEBILIS.

Class.

Order.

DIOECIA

POLYANDRIA.

.....

This elegant Palm is said to be a native of the West Indies. It has been known for a considerable time in this country ; but is still very rare, and gives not the least appearance of increasing with us.

Our plant flowered in the month of March ; it was about three feet in height : we have represented the spadix of the natural size, and given a distant view of the whole plant in the back-ground.

It requires the stove heat constantly. The most suitable soil for it is a mixture of sandy loam and peat earth.

N. 156.



G. Loddiges del.

Epipactis palustris

R. C. G.

No. 156.

EPIPACTIS PALUSTRIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This very pretty plant (*Serapias Palustris* of many writers) is a native of Europe, and is found in many parts of our own country in moist places. Contrary to most of this class, it is extremely easy of culture; we have preserved it many years in small pots without the least protection. It never fails flowering in July and August, and is well worthy of a place in any garden. It multiplies itself readily by its creeping roots, and grows very well in light loamy soil.

30157



Tristania neriifolia

C. C. det. et. f.

No. 157.

TRISTANIA NERIIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	ICOSANDRIA.

.....

Our present plant is a native of New South Wales: it was, with the two other species, separated from *Melaleuca* by Mr. Brown. It is a very ornamental greenhouse plant, even when not in flower; having a strong fine leaf of a rich deep green, and retaining its foliage particularly well throughout the year. It is not at all tender, flowering abundantly in the summer months; it was introduced about 1804. The soil most eligible for it is loam and peat: it may be propagated without much difficulty by cuttings.



Rubus rosafolius.

© Loddige, del.

No. 158.

RUBUS ROSÆFOLIUS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	POLYGYNIA.

.....

We raised this plant from seeds, with which we were kindly furnished by our valued friend J. V. Thompson, Esq. who collected it in the Mauritius. The plants flowered when about a foot high; they seem to grow pretty freely, and although we have hitherto kept them in the stove, they will probably bear a cooler temperature. They propagate readily either by cuttings or suckers, which are freely produced; a light loamy soil agrees very well with them, but they will grow in almost any kind of earth.

1° 159.



Amaryllis spectabilis

G.C. del. et sc.

No. 159.

AMARYLLIS SPECTABILIS*.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This elegant plant seems to rank between the vittata and reginæ. It is not exactly certain of what country it is a native; the history of it being enveloped in much obscurity; but it is probably from Brazil. It is very ornamental, flowering in the spring and continuing pretty long, if not kept too hot: it is well to keep it in the stove till it shoots up a flower stem, and then remove it into the greenhouse, which makes the flowers last a considerable time longer. It is propagated by off-sets, and requires a sandy loam.

* Reduced to one-fourth the size.

11326



Epigaea repens

No. 160.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

Class.

Order.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

We have before us a most beautiful little plant, a native of North America, trailing on the ground in shady woods. In this country it is somewhat difficult to cultivate or increase; the best way is to keep it in a moderate sized pot placed in the shade in summer, and in winter preserved in a frame under glass. The flowers come out pretty early in spring, generally in April: they are extremely delicate and fragrant. We have sometimes had them succeeded by ripe seeds, which are very small, and from which we have raised several plants: the most suitable soil is peat earth. This charming plant will amply repay all the pains that may be taken in cultivating it; when in flower, it possesses peculiar attractions.



Diosma amœna.

No. 161.

DIOSMA AMCENA.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This elegant sort has been cultivated for a considerable time under the name of *Ovata*; a name already given to a totally different species, which has occasioned some confusion. Our plant differs from *Uniflora* in the form of the flowers and leaves: the latter are shorter, broader, and of thicker consistence, distinguishing the two kinds at first sight. Like all the other *Diosmas*, it is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1798. It is a very beautiful greenhouse plant, flowering in profusion in April and May. It may be readily propagated by cuttings, and succeeds in a mixture of loam and peat in equal proportions. The pots should not be too large, nor should they have too much water. The leaves smell agreeably, but the flowers are scentless.

An attempt has been made by some of the German botanists to divide this genus into four, or more; but it is at best rather doubtful whether the materials they possessed would qualify them for the task; and their arrangement is not likely to be generally followed.



Carissa spinarum.

No. 162.

CARISSA SPINARUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the East Indies: it was introduced about the year 1810, and flowers regularly in the spring, making a very lively, cheerful appearance. It frequently puts out suckers from the roots, by which it is increased, as it may also by cuttings. The branches are armed with thorns, which come out in pairs at each alternate joint. A loamy soil, with a mixture of peat earth, is very suitable for it. We find it necessary to preserve it in the stove; and if this be upon the old principle, it must be plunged in the tan.







Oxylobium arborescens.

G.C. del. et sc.

No. 163.

OXYLOBIUM ARBORESCENS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

We are indebted for this beautiful plant to New South Wales, the source of so many elegant productions. It flowers with us abundantly in the month of April, forming a very neat and handsome addition to the number of greenhouse plants. It was introduced about the year 1806 : we have propagated it pretty readily by cuttings. It will also sometimes produce ripe seeds here. It may be kept in a moderate sized pot, in a mixture of peat earth and loam. It is also very well adapted for a conservatory, as it grows and flowers far more freely when planted in the full ground, which is generally the case with the papilionaceous plants of New Holland.





. Menziesia cœrulea.

No. 164.

MENZIESIA CÆRULEA.

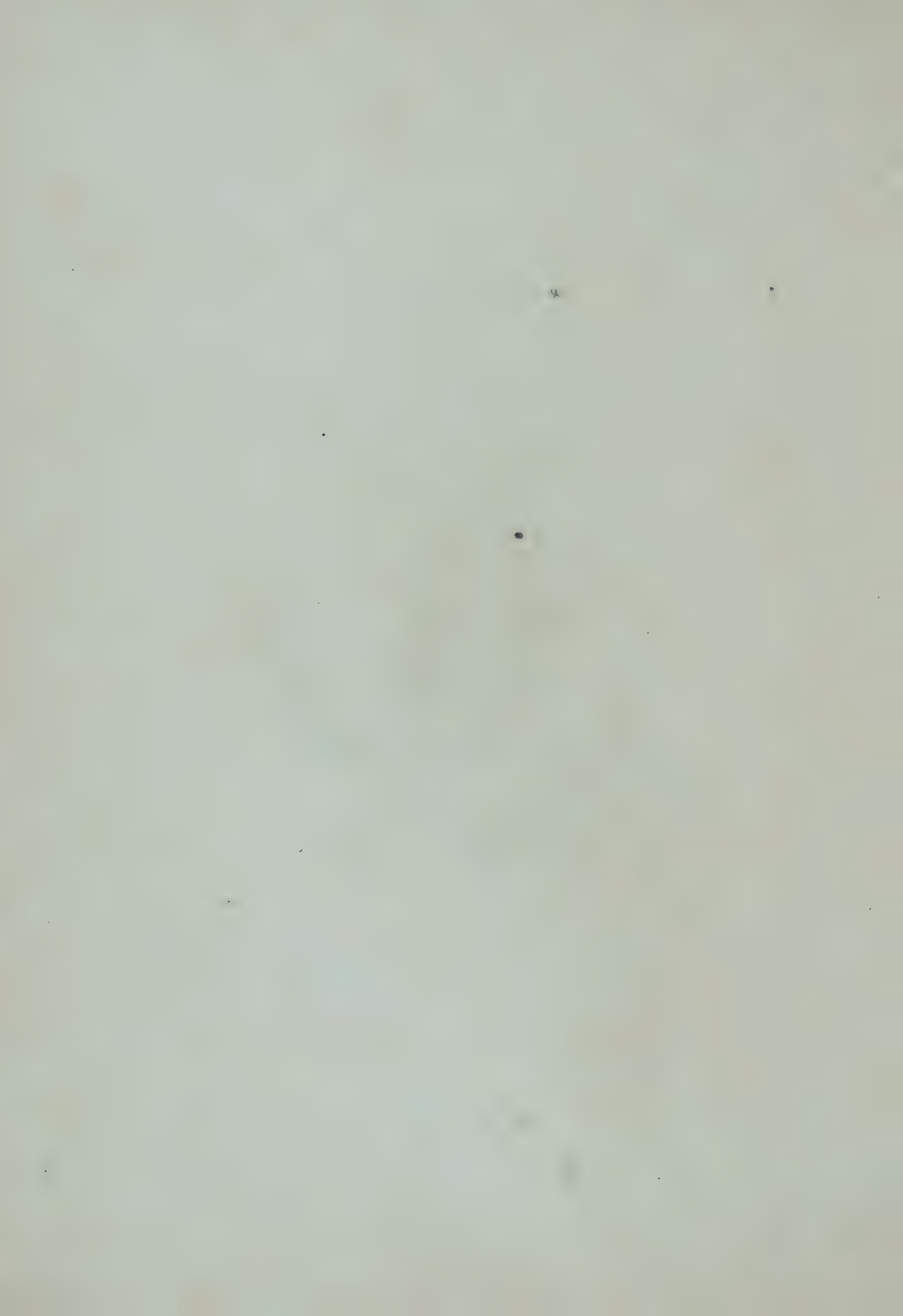
Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of Mr. A. Menzies, who, in a voyage round the world, with Captain Vancouver, collected many new and rare plants.

The present species has been found in the highlands of Scotland, as well as in the other northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; growing on mountainous wilds. Such inhospitable spots, however dreary, and however rugged, when adorned by the hand of the Almighty with this charming plant, must yet wear a smile. But where, indeed, is the place throughout His wide domain, in which no witness can be found of His unspeakable goodness?

We have succeeded pretty well with this plant in a small pot in sandy peat earth; keeping it, in hot weather, in a shady place. It has even perfected its seeds with us, and may also be increased by cuttings. By some authors it has been called *Andromeda Cærulea*, *A. Taxifolia*, and *Erica Cærulea*, to which last genus, in our humble opinion, it might, with the greatest propriety, be even now attached.





Justicia bicolor.

No. 165.

JUSTICIA BICOLOR.

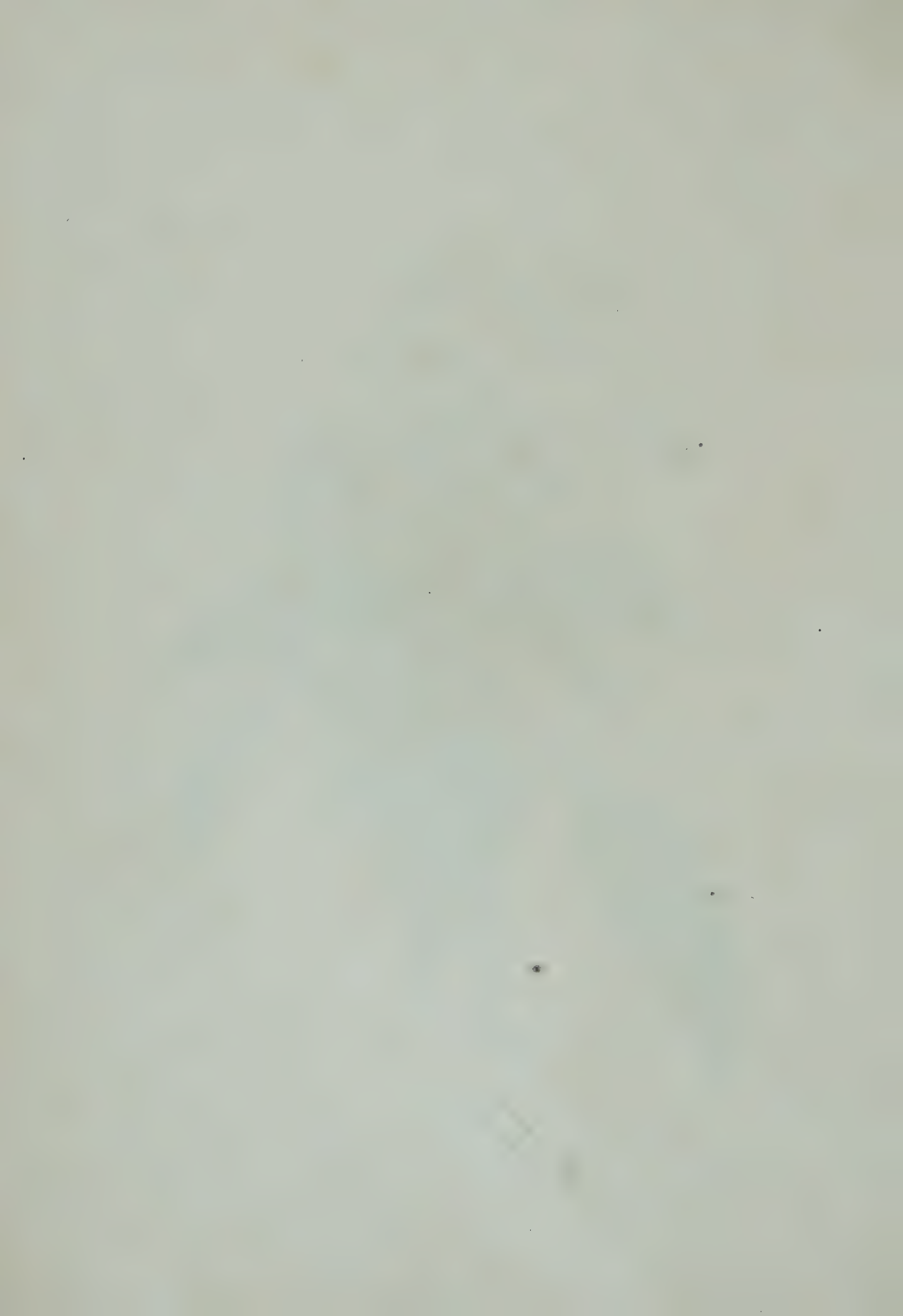
Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

We have here a very pretty flowering stove plant, a native of the Phillipine islands, introduced about the year 1802.

It produces its blossoms at different seasons with us, continuing a long time in succession. The rich marking on the petals gives it a striking appearance. It is easily cultivated in a moderate sized pot and loamy soil; and may be increased with facility by cuttings.

Being not very tender, it may be inured in the summer months to the open air with much advantage.





No. 166.

ARETIA VITALIANA.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This pretty little plant is a native of the Pyrenees in very elevated situations, where it forms a sort of turf, not growing above an inch in height. With us it is perfectly hardy, and, kept in a pot, flowers in April and May. It is a very suitable plant for a rock, on which it will be found very ornamental, as it retains its foliage throughout the year. It is propagated by dividing the roots in spring, and should be planted in light, undunged loam.



Erica pubescens.

No. 167.

ERICA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a neat little plant in the winter season, during which time it continues in blossom, sometimes for three or four months; and being readily increased, has been very generally cultivated. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced, about 1790, by that industrious and indefatigable collector, Francis Masson, who, according to the Hortus Kewensis, certainly sent more plants to this country than ever any other individual did.



Erica shannoni.

No. 168.

ERICA SHANNONI.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This fine species was named in compliment to the Right Honourable Countess of Shannon, a liberal encourager of botanical pursuits. It produces its superb flowers in the months of June and July, sometimes later, continuing a long time in perfection. It was introduced about the year 1806, but the difficulty with which it is increased by cuttings, renders it still somewhat scarce.

It is a native of the Cape, and requires the usual greenhouse treatment, with abundance of air and sandy peat soil.



Myosotis scorpioides.

No. 169.

MYOSOTIS SCORPIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

A good deal of confusion has existed concerning this plant, which has occasioned much discussion among botanists. The truth seems to be, that in different soils and situations it wears very different appearances in form, size, and duration. We received ours from Scotland some years since, during which time we have found it to be perennial, and not to exceed the height of six or eight inches.

It is found in many parts of our island, as well as throughout the north of Europe. There is much beauty in the flowers, which are produced in the spring, and last a considerable time. The best way to keep it is in a small pot, in any kind of soil or exposure.



Camellia japonica atrovirens.

No. 170.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *atrorubens.*

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA **POLYANDRIA.**

.....

We received the original plant of this magnificent variety from China, in 1809. It differs materially from all the other sorts, being of a more robust habit, and flowering a good deal later. The flowers remain upon the plant after fading, when they change to a deep red purple, producing a singular effect. Like the others, it requires the greenhouse, with very little warmth in winter. But the plants should not be too early exposed in the summer to the open air: it is far better to keep them in the house after the other plants are out, and not to remove them till the flower-buds for the following season are discernible; they may then remain in a sheltered situation till the middle of September, before they are brought in again. In winter they should have a good circulation of air, for want of which sometimes the flower-buds will fall off. The proper soil is loam and peat.





Styloidium fruticosum.

No. 171.

STYLIDIUM FRUTICOSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>DIANDRIA.</i>

.....

This interesting little plant is a native of the south coast of New Holland, and was introduced in 1803. It requires the greenhouse in winter. It frequently produces ripe seeds, and may also be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam. It does not grow to any considerable size, therefore the pots need not be very large.

We have at present only two or three species out of the forty-five described by Mr. Brown. These plants are remarkable for the irritability of the column in the flower. This is curved, and when touched underneath, it flies over by a sudden spring to the opposite side: in a short time it resumes its former situation. This curious property is doubtless intended by the Omnipotent Creator for some wise purpose, which we are wholly incapable of accounting for. But how little indeed do we really understand, even of things which are every day under our immediate observation! In viewing such

a subject, the mind cannot help feeling the narrowness of its own powers ; and learning a natural and perhaps not an unprofitable lesson of humility.



Quassia amara.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 172.

QUASSIA AMARA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This genus received its name from Linnæus in honour of a Surinam negro, called Quassi, who first found out the virtues of its wood, in curing the fever of that country of which it is a native. The whole of the tree, bark, wood, leaves, and flowers, are of the same quality, and intensely bitter; perhaps more so than any other substance at present known.

With us it is a very ornamental plant, the foliage being extremely rich, and the flowers, which are elegant, are freely produced in the spring.

Being from such a hot climate, it requires the stove constantly: we have tried it out of doors in summer; but this treatment did not agree with it.

It may be increased by cuttings slowly, and should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a portion of peat earth.



Coptis trifolia.

G. Ioddiges del.

G. V. sc.

No. 173.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>POLYGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant was separated from *Helleborus*, from which it certainly differs widely, by Mr. Salisbury, who named it *Coptis*, which name, as it has also been followed by De Candolle, in his elaborate system, will probably be established.

It is a native of the northern parts of Asia and America, according to Pursh, from Canada to Pennsylvania, in cedar swamps and mountain bogs. With us of course it is perfectly hardy: it seldom exceeds two inches in height, and retains its leaves, which are very glossy and neat, all winter. The flowers are produced in the months of May or June. The plant is well adapted for a small pot, and thrives in rich peat soil. The roots are yellow and creeping, by which it is readily propagated.





Bofsiæa linóphylla.

No. 174.

BOSSIÆA LINOPHYLLA.

Class.

Order.

DIADELPHIA

DECANDRIA.

.....

We have here a pleasing little plant, a native of New South Wales; it is said to have been introduced into the Kew Garden, in 1803, by Mr. Peter Good: it flowers with us in the month of May.

It is not readily increased, except by seeds, which renders it scarce at present. A light loam, with a little peat mixed, is a very proper soil for it. Being not particularly tender, the common greenhouse protection is sufficient for it, with a moderate supply of water.

Planted out in a conservatory, it grows far more luxuriantly, and flowers much better than when confined in a pot.



Anemone palmata.

No. 175.

ANEMONE PALMATA.

Class.

POLYANDRIA

Order.

POLYGYNIA.

.....

This is a neat little herbaceous plant, a native of Spain and the South of Europe. It endures our winters pretty well, and flowers in the spring months. The roots may be divided occasionally, which is the readiest way of propagating it. The soil should be a light sandy loam.

There is a variety of this plant, with bright yellow flowers, and more luxuriant in growth.



Erica floribunda.

No. 176.

ERICA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a pleasing small sort, which was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1800. The flowers are produced in such great abundance, that, though minute, they make a very pretty appearance. It will require the same treatment as the other *Ericas*, potting it in sandy peat earth; and may be very readily propagated by cuttings.



N. 177.



Erica transparens.

G. C. fecit

No. 177.

ERICA TRANSPARENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This elegant heath was brought to this country from the Cape about the year 1804; and as it propagates freely by cuttings, it is become pretty plentiful. It flowers during the spring months in great abundance, but has not yet perfected its seeds with us. This sort is of a more robust habit than most of the heaths, and much more hardy. Sandy peat is the proper soil for it; and it should be indulged with an abundant supply of fresh air.



G. Loddiges del.

Myrtus Pimenta.

No. 178.

MYRTUS PIMENTA *latifolia*.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

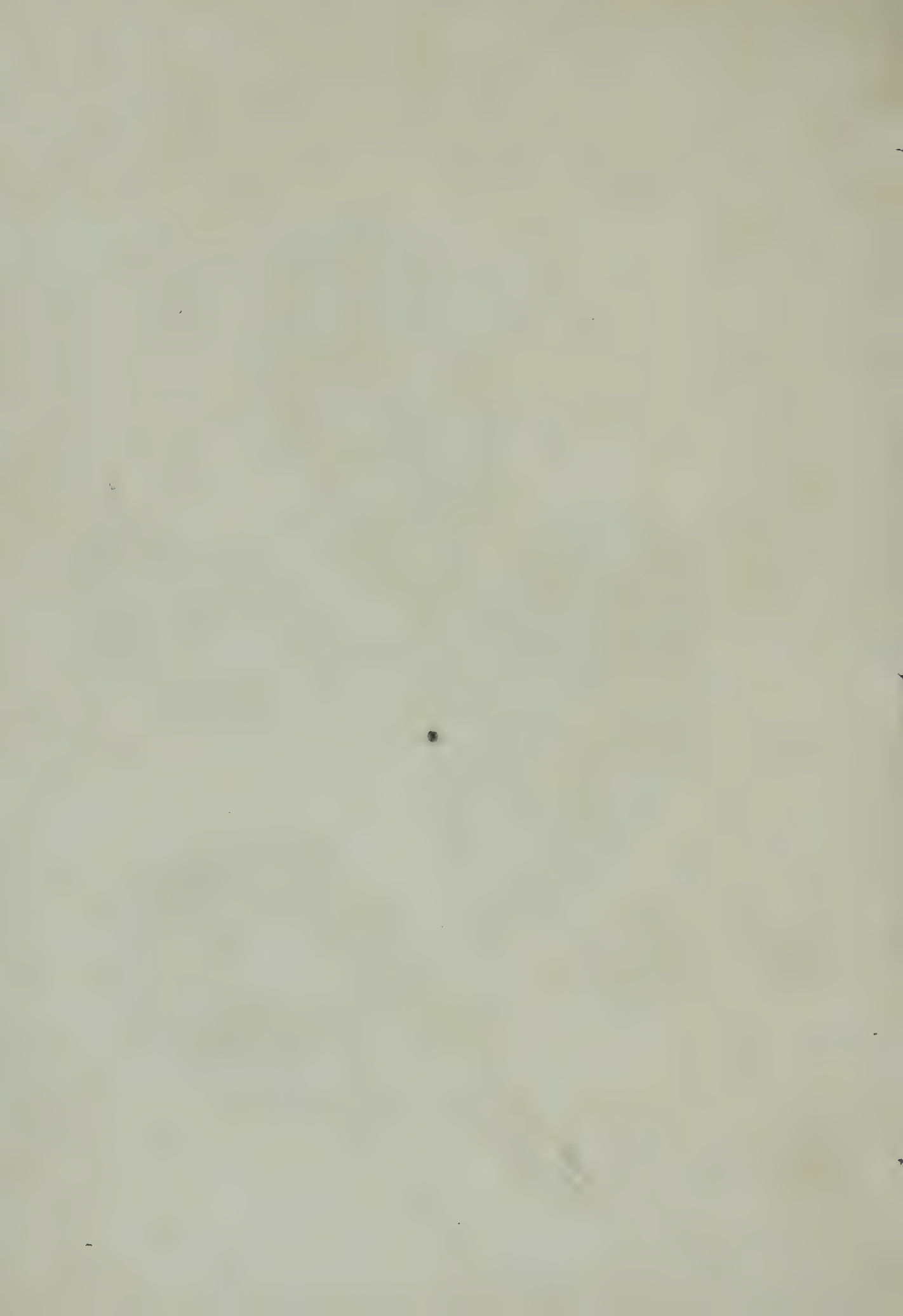
.....

The Pimento, or allspice-tree, is a native of the West Indies: in Jamaica particularly it is much cultivated. It grows there to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

The berries are gathered before they are near ripe; for, if suffered to ripen, they lose their aromatic warmth. They are then dried, either in the sun or on a kiln. Their use is well known.

This is a very desirable plant for the stove, especially the present variety; for, though the flower is not very showy, the fine rich green leaves, and their exquisite fragrance, will always render them attractive. It is with difficulty propagated by layers, which generally take above a year to get sufficient roots. They should have a loamy soil, with a portion of peat, and require rather a large supply of water.

Our plant flowered in May, and the fruit ripened in August, one of which we have represented. It had a pleasant, rich, spicy flavour, and contained four seeds.







Pimelea pauciflora.

No. 179.

PIMELEA PAUCIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of New Holland, introduced about the year 1810. It is a delicate and pretty plant, although the flowers are not very conspicuous: being the third sort which has been brought to this country, it cannot fail to be an interesting plant. It propagates by cuttings, and should have sandy peat soil. The protection of the greenhouse will of course be needed for it in winter. The time of its flowering is in April and May, when it produces its small blossoms for a considerable while.



Dracocephalum grandiflorum.

No. 180.

DRACOCEPHALUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Class.

Order.

DIDYNAMIA

GYMNOSPERMIA.

.....

This very pretty dwarf plant is a native of Siberia. We raised a large parcel of it from seeds about the year 1786, which flowered beautifully; but, from various causes, they gradually dwindled away till about 1810, when we received a fresh supply of seeds, and the plants are still flourishing: we keep them in small pots and loamy soil, and they bloom abundantly in May. The root-leaves are very different from those of the flowering stem; the former much resemble those of Betony. They may be increased by dividing the roots in spring, and are of course perfectly hardy. The slugs are particularly fond of this plant, and if care be not taken to preserve it from their ravages, it will soon be lost.





Passiflora lunata.

L. f. var.

No. 181.

PASSIFLORA LUNATA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	PENTANDRIA.

.....

This plant frequently grows, if supported, to the height of fifteen or twenty feet: the flowers are usually produced in the month of June; they open early in the morning, are very fragrant, and last only a single day. It is a native of the West Indies, and has been long cultivated in our stoves. It may be kept very well in a pot; but thrives far better when planted out in a border in the hot-house. As it grows freely, it becomes a good plant for covering the back wall, or running up a column. It may be readily increased by cuttings, and should have a rich loamy soil.



Primula villosa.

No. 182.

PRIMULA VILLOSA.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

The pretty little plant at present before us is a native of the higher Alps of Carinthia and Switzerland. It was first sent into England about 1768; but being somewhat difficult of cultivation, has never been common, and is still rare.

Its season of flowering here is in March, hence it is frequently injured by the cold winds: at that time in its native place it is probably buried in snow. The best method of preserving it is, by putting it in a small pot in light sandy loam, to which a little peat may be added. It will not need any covering in winter; but, in summer, if the weather be very hot, it should be screened a little from the scorching heat of the meridian sun. It may be increased, but slowly, by separating the off-sets, which are very sparingly produced.





Linnæa borealis.

No. 183.

LINNÆA BOREALIS.

Class.

Order.

DIDYNAMIA

ANGIOSPERMIA.

.....

This interesting plant is a native of the Northern parts of Europe and Asia, in forests, creeping among moss, where it sometimes extends itself five or six feet in length. It was named by Gronovius, in honour of the great Linnæus, the most eminent naturalist that ever lived. He was born at Rashult, in Sweden, in 1707, and died in 1778, aged 71.

His celebrated system, together with his invention of specific names, has formed a new æra in the science of Botany; all before which seems but little removed from one universal chaos. We hope that the modern ever-changing notions of classification by natural orders will never supersede this admirable system; lest chaos should come again, and confusion worse confused.

Our plant is very easily cultivated, either in pots, or in a shady border, in peat earth. It multiplies itself very readily, putting forth roots in abundance at the joints, and flowering in May and June. In one of his works,

Linnaeus calls it a "humble, despised, and neglected Lapland plant," flowering at an early age, like the person whose name it bears.



Erica campanulata.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 184.

ERICA CAMPANULATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1794 : it forms a very pleasing contrast to many of the other sorts, and flowers during several of the spring months.

It loves a large share of water, and should have the usual greenhouse treatment. We propagate it pretty freely by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat.





Erica elegans.

No. 185.

ERICA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This magnificent heath is one of the many which were introduced from the Cape by Mr. Hibbert, about the year 1800. It is a dwarf growing sort, rarely exceeding two feet in height, and flowering abundantly every year during the spring months. The large bracteæ give the plant a very fine appearance, long before the flowers are open. It sometimes produces seeds in this country; without which it would soon be lost, being extremely difficult to increase by cuttings. The soil must be sandy peat, and treatment as usual in this family.



Coediges del.

Saxifraga cuscutæformis.

G. G. sc.

No. 186.

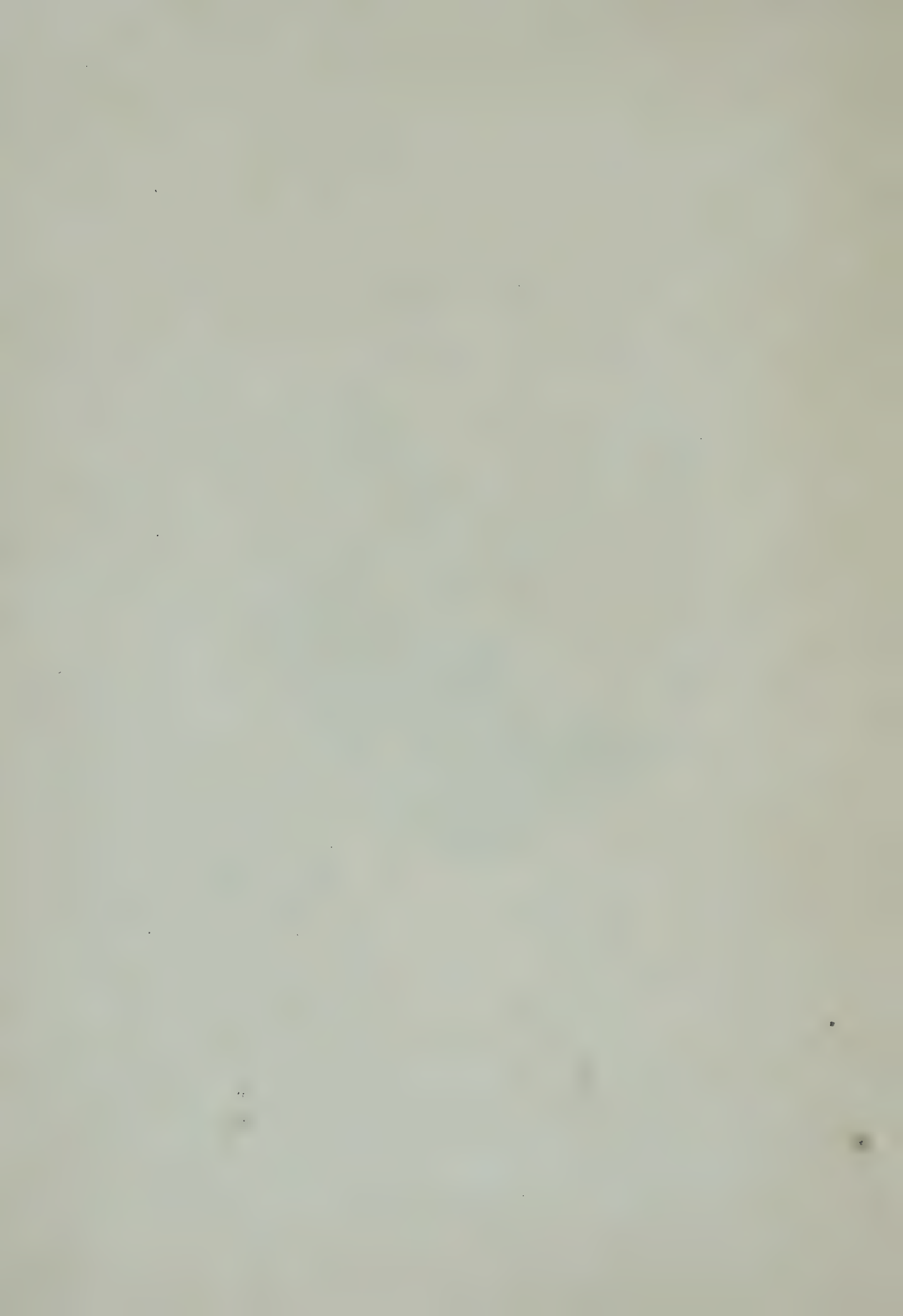
SAXIFRAGA CUSCUTÆFORMIS.

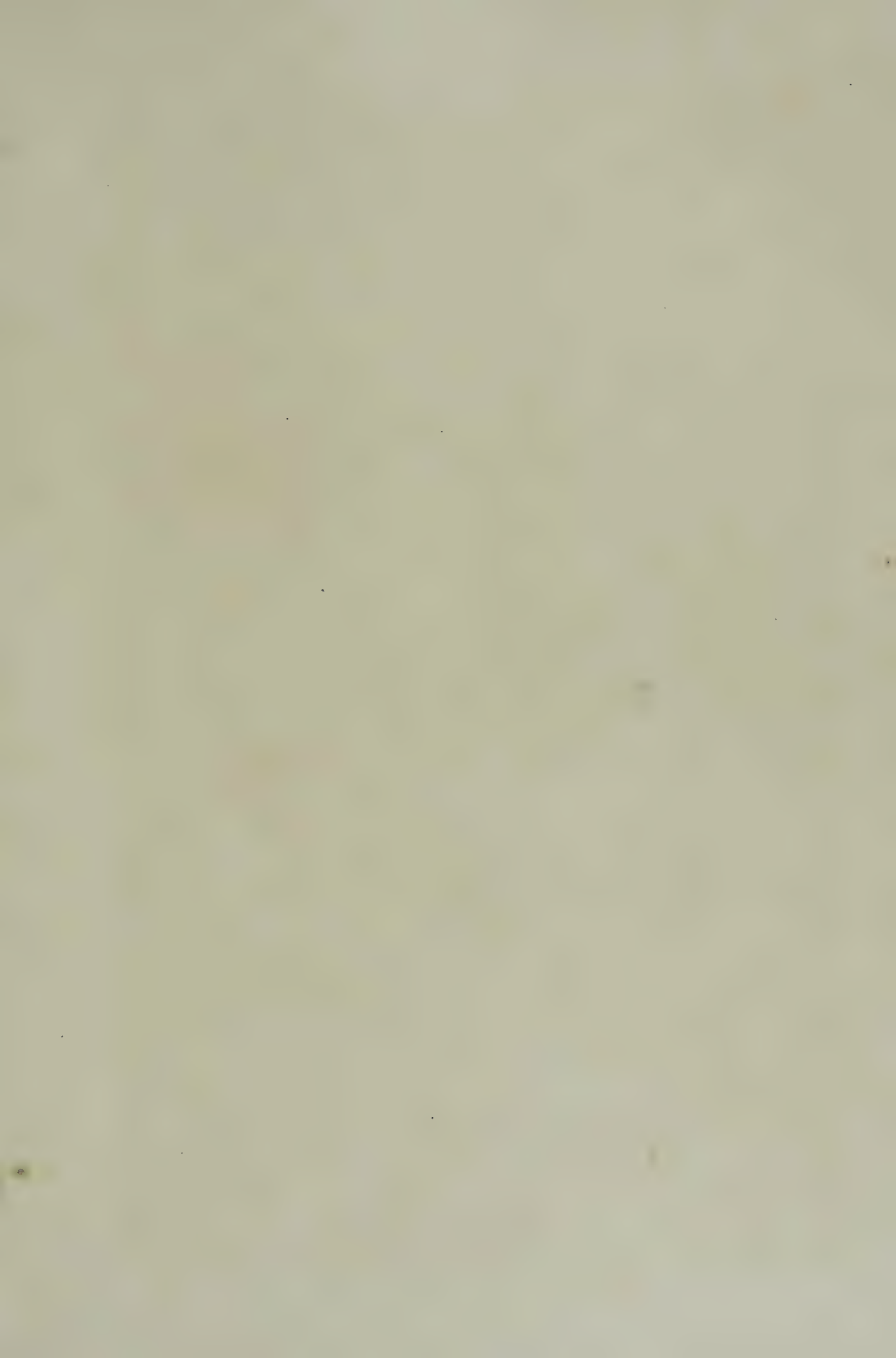
Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of China: we received it about two years since from our worthy friend, Mr. Shepherd, of the Liverpool Botanical Garden. It has a considerable affinity, in form, though not in size, to the *Sarmentosa*. The name has been derived from the striking resemblance of its runners to the *Cuscuta* or *Dodder*. It should be kept in the greenhouse, where it blossoms freely in the spring; and, if placed on a shelf, and the runners suffered to hang down, it looks very pretty.

It propagates itself freely, and may be kept in a small pot in sandy loam.







Mahernia diffusa

G. Loddiges del.

No. 187.

MAHERNIA DIFFUSA.

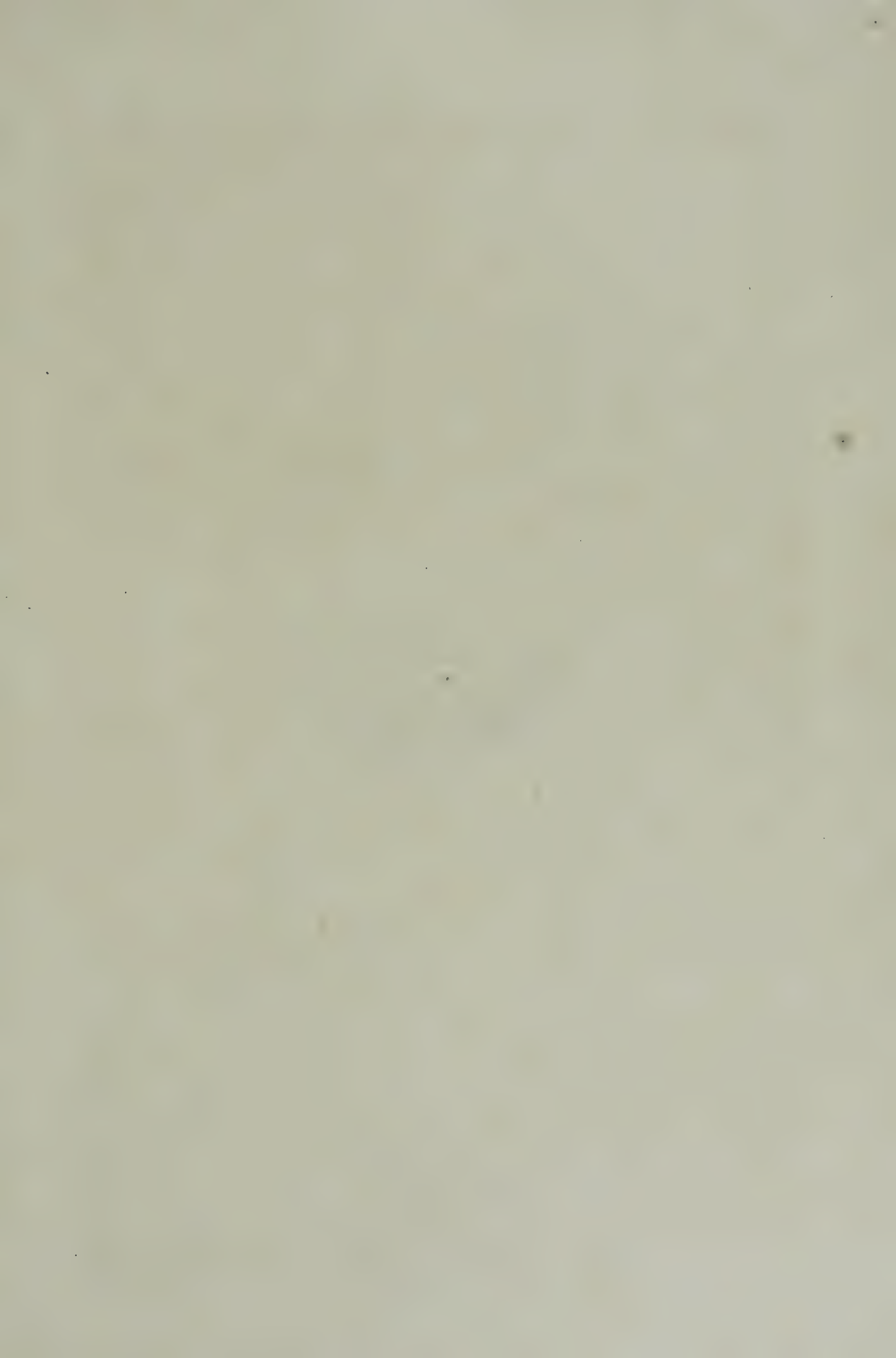
Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into this country in 1774, but has been since lost. We received it from Paris two years since, under the name of *Incisa*, which is a very different species.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, when it should not have too much water. The proper soil for it is light loam. It is increased by cuttings, by which means it is necessary often to renew it, for the plants do not live many years.

It blows during most of the spring and summer months. The flower-buds are of a very fine red, which become paler as they open.





Androsace villosa.

No. 188.

ANDROSACE VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Austrian Alps. It is quite hardy, and may be cultivated in a small pot, without any shelter, or on rock work, for which it is well adapted. It may be increased, but sparingly, by separating the roots in the spring. We formerly kept it in the shade in summer; but find it does better in a full exposure. During the last summer in particular, in which we had so much clear sun, it was open to it the whole time, and we never saw it thrive so well.

To those who love to sit down and examine the wonders which are displayed in His minuter works, by the Divine Creator, this plant will ever afford a charming treat. The elegance of its form, the proportion and symmetry of all its parts, and the exquisite finish (if it may be so called) of the whole, happily combine to produce the most delightful impressions.

We still remember with pleasure the mo-

ment when the produce of one single seed first surprised us, in 1792, with the possession of this precious plant. This seed we received from our kind friend Baron Zoë, of whom we have before had occasion to speak; and ever since we have successfully cultivated and increased it.





Solidago minima

G. Loddiges del.

No. 189.

SOLIDAGO MINUTA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

.....

This very dwarf species is a native of the Pyrenees; it rarely exceeds six or seven inches in height, which is a singular circumstance in this genus, consisting as it does chiefly of such large plants.

It is very hardy, needing no sort of protection, and may be either cultivated in the open border, or with great propriety kept in a pot, in loamy earth. It flowers in May and June, and is increased by dividing the roots in the spring.

N. 190.



Linum narbonensis.

G. C. fecit

No. 190.

LINUM NARBONENSE.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the South of France, Italy, and Switzerland. It was cultivated by Miller as early as 1739; but being not quite hardy, it is rather subject to be lost in severe winters. The safest way is to preserve it from the frost in a frame.

It sends up several small spreading branches, about a foot in height, each producing a number of flowers at the top. They last for a considerable time, being in perfection in the months of June and July. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, which latter is the preferable way. The soil should be fresh loam.



Stapelia planiflora.

Loddiges del.

No. 191.

STAPELIA PLANIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This belongs to that branch of the Stapelia family, which includes the variegata, picta, bufonis, and some other approximating species. It is a native of the deserts of South Africa; as are nearly all of this genus. How wisely are they adapted by the Omniscient Creator to such parched and barren regions! A drought which would destroy any woody plant, does not at all affect them. And if they do yield to it, so far as to shrivel and wither, the least sprinkling of moisture revives them again in all their wonted freshness.

We received it originally from our valued friend the late Mr. James Donn, of Cambridge: it was introduced in 1799. It is not tender, thriving very well in a warm greenhouse, and blows in July and August. The flowers are flat when open, and beautifully marked: they last about three or four days. The plant is readily multiplied by cuttings: the soil should be loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish.







Hudsonia ericoides.

No. 192.

HUDSONIA ERICOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This was named by Linnæus in honour of William Hudson, author of *Flora Anglica*. It is a curious little plant, a native of North America. According to Pursh, it covers large tracts of sandy pine-woods, in a similar manner to common heath, to which, when not in bloom, it bears some resemblance. It is difficult of culture, as our friend Mr. Carr assures us that when planted in gardens, even in the vicinity of its native places of growth, it does not live long.

We have kept it in a shady situation in pots, in coarse white sand, which seems to be its natural soil. It flowered with us from May to July.



Commelina tuberosa.

G.C. fecit

No. 193.

COMMELINA TUBEROSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant is a native of Mexico. It was cultivated by Dr. J. Sherard, in the celebrated Eltham Garden, in 1732.

It requires the stove, and blows freely during the summer months. The stems are about a foot in height : they die off in winter to the root, which is composed of clusters of long tubers. It may be increased by dividing these in the spring, and should be planted in loam. The brilliant colour of the flowers is extremely attractive.

N. 194.



Epacris pulchella.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 194.

EPACRIS PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

We raised this charming plant from seeds brought us from New South Wales, in 1804. Its flowers are very fragrant: they are most abundantly produced every year in May and June, when each twig is so covered as completely to conceal the leaves.

It is not a tall growing plant, and does not require a very large pot: the soil must be sandy peat. It is increased slowly by cuttings, as seeds have not yet been perfected with us. In the winter season it needs the protection of an airy greenhouse.



Passiflora serratifolia

No. 195.

PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	PENTANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of the West Indies: it was introduced by Dr. Houstoun, in 1731. It requires a moderate stove heat, being not very tender, and keeping its leaves well in the winter. The flowers are produced in succession throughout the summer months; they have an agreeable smell, and are highly ornamental. This plant, like all the passion flowers, thrives when planted out in a border in the stove. In such a situation it is seen to the greatest advantage. The soil should be loam. It is freely propagated by cuttings.





Erica Caffra.

No. 196.

ERICA CAFFRA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

An old inhabitant of our greenhouses, introduced at least thirty years ago from the Cape: the propagation and culture are similar to the other species. This is a desirable plant, being in greatest beauty during the whole of the dreary season of winter. Though neither so gay in colour, nor so showy in form as many of the race; still the pureness of the white and the long duration of the blossoms make it highly acceptable: they are also scented. In short, we may not unaptly compare our plant to one of those characters in human life, who, without any dazzling or splendid qualities, is never seen or heard of at a distance: yet, in his own little circle, is silently employed in soothing the sorrows, adding to the comforts, and promoting the happiness of all around him.



Erica parmentierii.

No. 197.

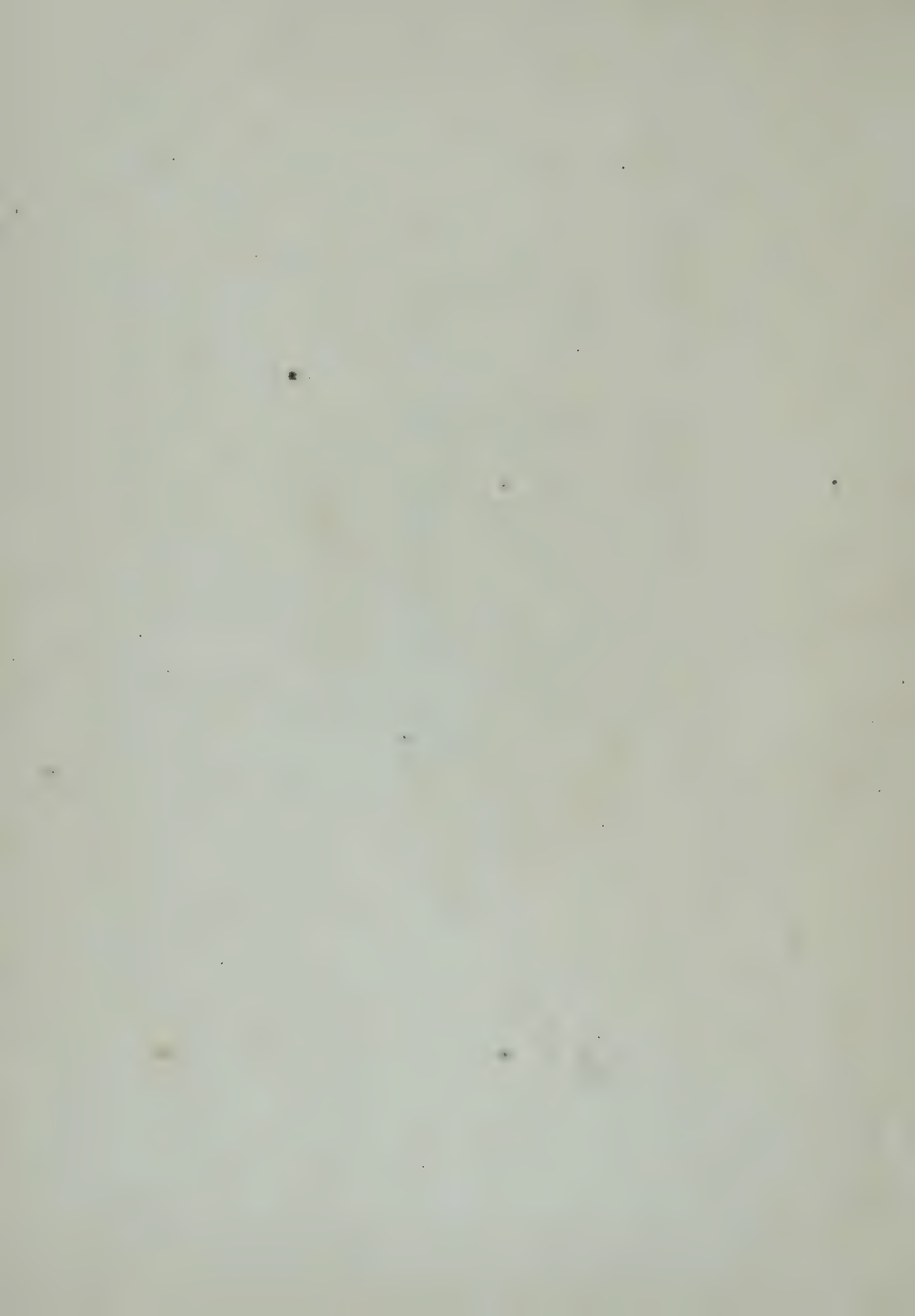
ERICA PARMENTIERII.

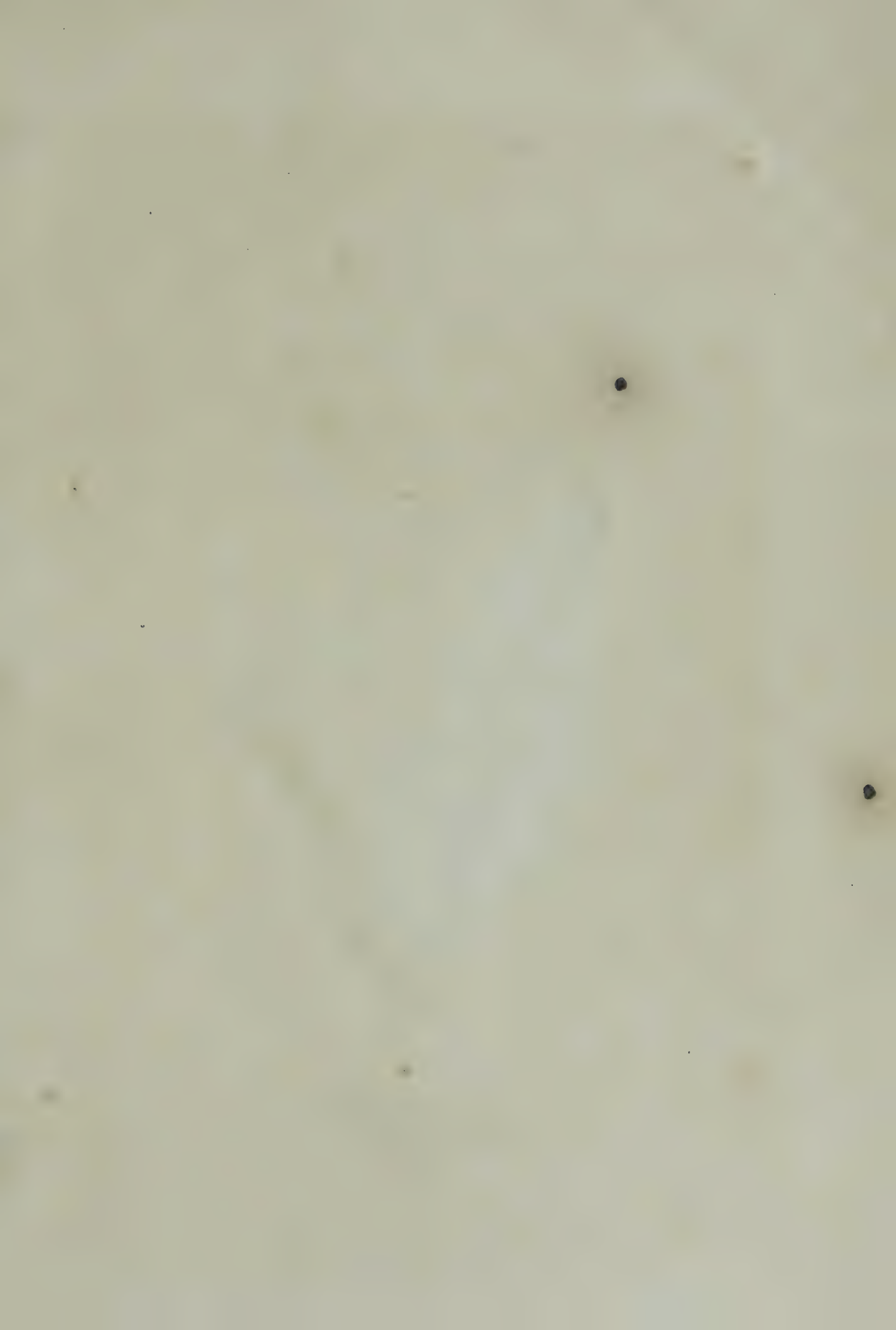
Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is an exceedingly beautiful species : it was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1810, and has been named in honour of our friend Mr. Joseph Parmentier, of Enghien ; a gentleman who possesses an extensive collection of plants, which he cultivates with much success, and of which he has lately published a catalogue.

It flowers profusely even when very young, generally through the months of July and August. It is increased by cuttings : the soil must be sandy peat, and the treatment the same as of the other heaths.







Malaxis lilifolia.

No. 198.

MALAXIS LILIFOLIA.

Class.

Order.

GYNANDRIA

MONANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of Pennsylvania, in moist places. It was cultivated by Peter Collinson, fifty years ago, from whose plant a description was given, by Ehret, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1763, accompanied by a good figure. It was formerly considered to be an Ophrys, but has been removed to this genus by Swartz. It requires to be kept in the shade. We have cultivated it now for many years with success in small pots, in a mixture of bog earth and loam. It flowers every year in the summer, lasting a long while; but the bulbs have not increased.

There is a sort of resemblance in the flower, when seen at a little distance, to a winged insect of the gnat kind, which its extreme lightness and delicacy heightens. In this class of plants, it is indeed not unusual, by a little help of the imagination, to be able to discover imitations, if they may be so called, of various insects; some of which are amazingly curious.







Loddiges del.

Melaleuca hypericifolia.

G. C. J.

No. 199.

MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.

Class.

Order.

POLYADELPHIA

ICOSANDRIA.

.....

This plant was early brought from New South Wales, and has long flourished in different greenhouses in England. It flowers during the summer months: the branches of flowers are produced in general from the old wood after it has become bare of leaves; they last a considerable time, and are exceedingly rich and beautiful.

It is freely propagated by cuttings, and likewise by seeds, which are frequently produced in this country. It ought to have a loamy soil, mixed with a little peat. Planted in a conservatory, it forms a very elegant shrub.





Melaleuca pulchella.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 200.

MELALEUCA PULCHELLA.

Class.

Order.

POLYADELPHIA

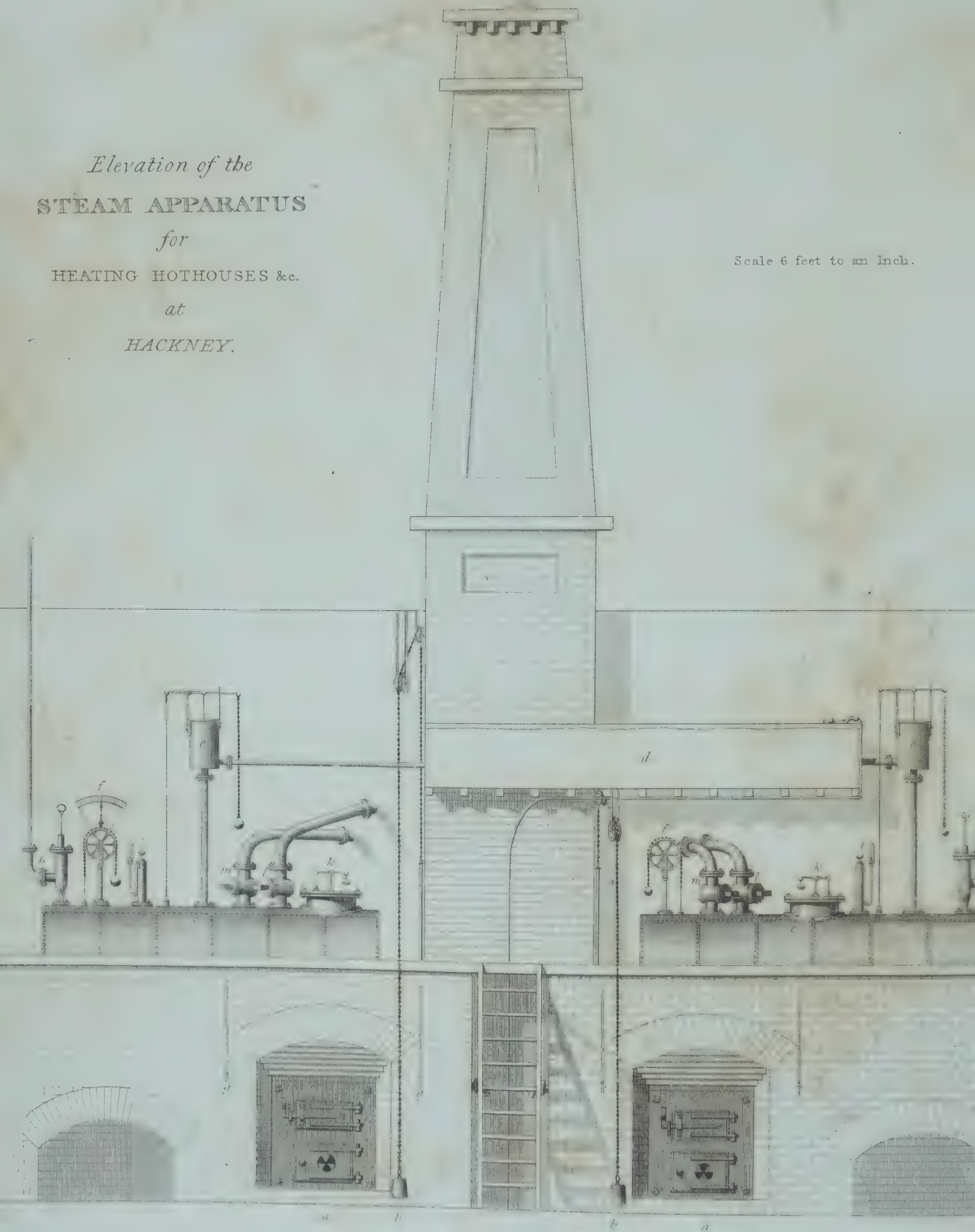
ICOSANDRIA.

.....

This is a low neat plant, with slender, somewhat pendulous, branches: the flowers commonly appear two or three together, a short distance from the ends of the branches: sometimes they are terminal. They are extremely beautiful, but without scent: its leaves, however, are slightly aromatic. It is a native of the South Coast of New Holland, and was introduced in the year 1803. With us it requires the greenhouse treatment, and is propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat in equal proportions. This plant requires rather a large share of water, especially in hot weather.

Elevation of the
STEAM APPARATUS
for
 HEATING HOTHOUSES &c.
at
 HACKNEY.

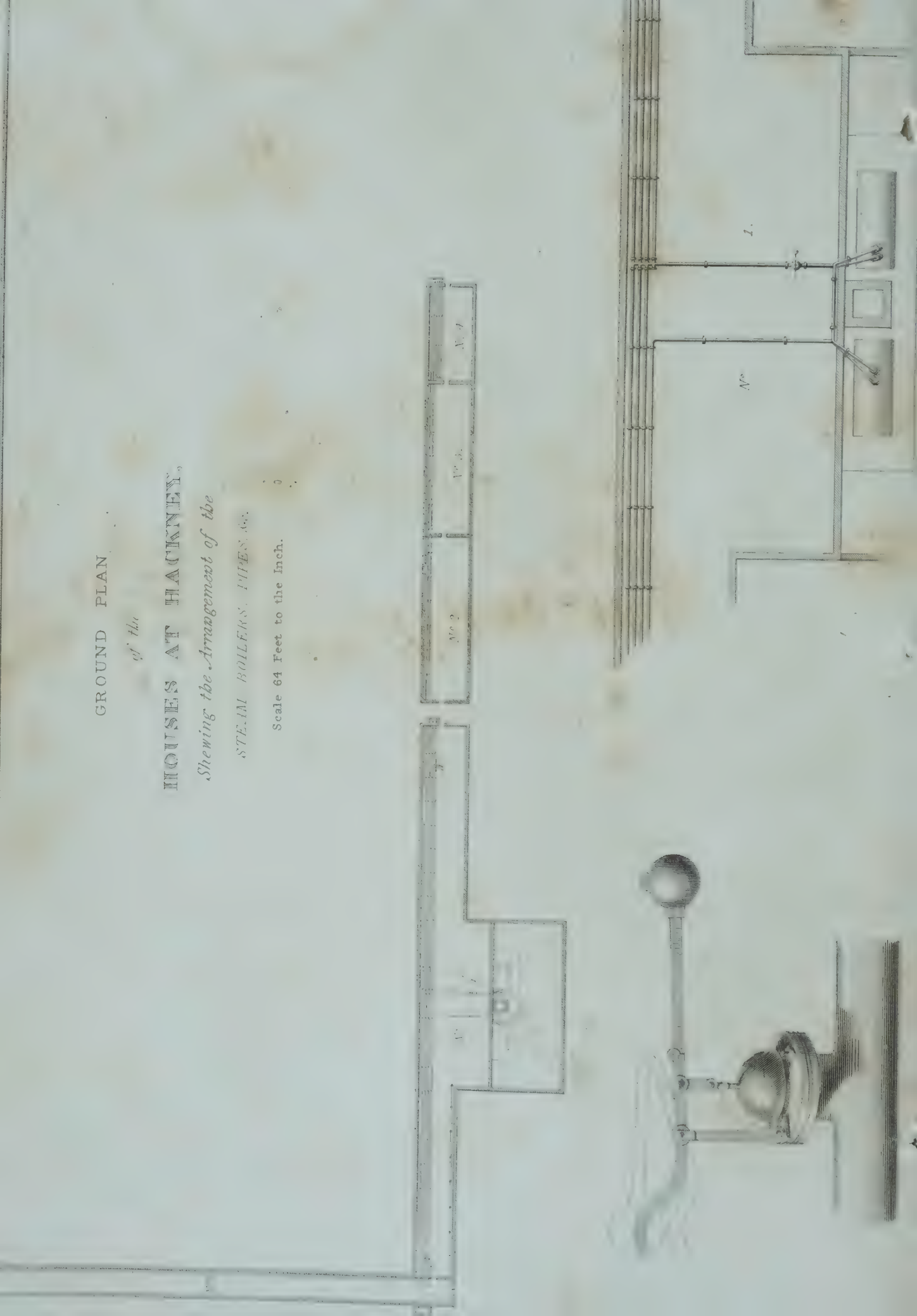
Scale 6 feet to an Inch.



GROUND PLAN
of the
 HOUSES AT HACKNEY,
Shewing the Arrangement of the

STEAM BOILERS, PIPES, &c.

Scale 64 Feet to the Inch.



ON WARMING HOTHOUSES BY STEAM.

.....

Several valued friends having expressed a desire of information respecting the mode we are practising of Heating our Houses by Steam, we have been induced to draw up the following short account of the apparatus as it stands at present in full work.

It will be needful to begin at the Boilers, as being the source of action. We have two, although one only is needed, or can be used at one time; but in case of repairs being wanting, the other is always in reserve, to prevent any interruption of heat. They are both of equal size, 11 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ deep, of wrought Iron, fitted up precisely as common Steam Engine Boilers (*c c*, *Plate 1*). A Cistern above (*d*) supplies them with water in the usual way, by a self-feeding apparatus, composed of a feed head (*e*) in which is a valve, which is opened by the descent of a stone float in the boiler as fast as the water evaporates, and being balanced by a weight, the moment the water is replenished the float rises and shuts the valve.

To guard against any danger which might arise from the too great force of the Steam, a Safety Valve (*h*) is affixed: this is loaded so as to rise whenever the steam is of a greater pressure than 4lb. upon the square inch: it immediately escapes through the pipe to the outside of the building.

There is also another valve (*k*) to admit atmospheric air whenever the condensation of steam causes a vacuum in the boiler.

To denote the height of water in the boiler there is a Standard and Wheel (*f*) which is connected with a Stone Float and Balance Weight, and moves an Index, pointing out the level of the water; also for the same purpose, two Guage Cocks (*gg*) and Pipes, one on each side of the fire door: these communicate at different levels with the inside of the boiler. From that on the right hand steam should issue, if opened; and from that on the left, water.

A Mercurial Guage (*i*) shews the pressure of the steam at all times.

The Furnace (*a a*) is regulated with the greatest precision by a door to the ash pit, and a damper in the chimney; the latter is balanced by a weight (*b b*) descending by a chain over two pullies near the fire door, and can be opened or shut in a moment.

By a brass cock at the lowest part of the boiler, the water can be let out, for the purpose of cleaning it, which should be done every two or three months.

We proceed now to describe the arrangement of the pipes. The number of these is of course proportioned to the degree of heat required and the space it has to fill. In the Large Stove (*No 1, Plate 2*) which is 200 feet long, and contains above 30,000 cubic feet, four tiers are laid the whole length in the front; with these the heat is quickly raised to 80° or 90°. Westward the warm greenhouses, *No. 2* and *3*, have each two tiers, and beyond those the small stove, *No. 4*, has five. Eastward *No 5, 6*, and *8*, have one, but *No 7*, being so much wider and higher, has three.

The whole are divided into two separate mains, which for the sake of distinction, we may call the Eastern and the Western. Each has its separate Cock (*ll, mm, Plate 1*) on the boiler, and these cor-

responding on both boilers, act precisely in the same manner, whichever may be in use.

When the fire is lighted, these are both shut, and remain so till the steam is at its full pressure of 4lb. to the inch, shown by the guage. At that time the Western main is opened, by turning the Cock (*l*), the vents at the end of each tier of pipes being previously opened: these are to be shut again as soon as steam issues from them. The aggregate length of the pipes attached to this main is about 450 yards. In temperate weather this is all the heat we require, as it supplies the stoves and warm greenhouses, but in frost, the Eastern main, which supplies the cold greenhouses, (No. 5, 6, 7, 8,) must be brought into action, which is done thus:—When the Western has been well heated, which may take perhaps half an hour, it is turned off, and as soon as the steam in the boiler has recovered its full pressure, the Eastern cock (*m*) is opened: this fills all the greenhouses down to the extreme end: the length of this division is about 820 feet of houses, furnished with 430 yards of pipe more or less. After this has been on for half an hour it is shut, and the former opened again, which keeps up a heat fully sufficient for every purpose: if the weather is not very severe, we do not have the fire made till two o'clock in the afternoon, and keep it on till nine or ten at night, and no longer.

Our pipes are all iron, 4 inch bore, flanced and screwed together with bolts and nuts: the joints are made with iron cement, some upon lead flanches, and some upon millboard dipped in white lead: the latter way is perhaps the closest and best. They rest upon wooden supporters, between which and the pipe are small iron rollers, to prevent friction by the

expansion and contraction of the metal as it warms and cools.

A slight inclination is necessary in laying them, about 1 inch in 12 feet, to take off the condensed water to the ends, where it is let out by the vents.

We have three large Copper Valves, (*a a a*, *Pl. 2.*) one in the middle and one at each end of the great stove; they are for the purpose of letting out steam. These are fixed on the pipes, and are capable of filling the house with vapour in an instant; thereby greatly increasing the heat, and producing a fine dew all over the plants. A representation of one of these is given (*Plate, 2, fig. 2.*) By turning over the ball the valve rises and opens the whole bore of the pipe, as shown in the dotted line.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to state some of the motives which induced us to adopt the above plan: to do this it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect of the state of cultivation of Tropical plants in England during the last twenty-five years, which may without much impropriety be termed the period of the decline, if not the fall, of that interesting pursuit.

Several causes have contributed to bring hot-houses into neglect: of these, undoubtedly the pressure of the times has been one, but perhaps by no means the greatest, as during the same lapse of time other propensities, vastly more expensive in their nature, and capable of affording far less real pleasure, have rapidly increased and are still increasing.

The want of a place where some of the fine productions of the Tropics may be seen unfolding their majestic forms, so different from the unassisted growth of our island, has been one cause of the indifference with which they have been treated. It is

no wonder that persons who have never seen more of the astonishing works of nature, than such as are displayed at a London entertainment, or are exposed for sale in Covent-Garden market, should feel little desire after such things. It is natural, under such circumstances, to suppose that the cultivation of plants is an object unworthy the consideration of any but the vulgar; an object which must necessarily be degrading, if not dishonourable, to the polished mind.

Another cause has been the difficulty, not to say impracticability, of forming a stove of a proper magnitude, and at the same time of keeping up a sufficient temperature at all times, to cause the plants to flourish. The want of this has been in many instances joined to the neglect of gardeners, who in general do not like stove plants, on account of the additional trouble they give by the old system of management.

For many years have we beheld with the deepest concern these and other causes gradually operating, to the breaking up of the several respectable collections which formerly existed in the vicinity of the metropolis. One by one have they fallen, and new ones have not arisen in their stead. The buildings which once, filled with rare and splendid plants, delighted and elevated the mind, in not a few instances have been degraded into absolute potageries. The intellectual pleasures which their owners had formerly enjoyed in them were forgotten, and exchanged for the gratification of gross and corporeal animal cravings. And thus stoves were finally doomed to exist only as a sort of manufactories of such things as early potatoes, French beans, small salad, or mushrooms.

Under these discouraging circumstances, a prudent adherence to our immediate interest would perhaps have inclined us to submit to the power of example and fashion, and thus to have relinquished this (certainly ill paid) branch of cultivation for ever. But it always was a favourite branch with us, and we felt disposed to make many sacrifices, rather than abandon it. We have even thought that as others neglected it, so much the more was it incumbent upon us to be strenuous in its support. Every collection which was dispersed was thus made, by numerous purchases, to increase our own, and we no sooner perceived the advantages of steam than we prepared to avail ourselves of them to the fullest extent.

To take a comparative view of its superiority over the old way of heating by smoke flues, would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, that with it we have not found the least need of tan, of course that article is entirely dispensed with, whereby a vast deal of trouble is saved, as also a considerable expence: the risk too of losing many tender plants, which frequently happened in turning the tan in winter, is effectually obviated.

It is known that steam does not consume or destroy the vital principle of the air, as flues invariably do, thereby rendering it unfit for vegetation: on the contrary, the heat obtained from steam is regular, nutritious, and congenial to all plants: it is also far more salubrious and pleasant to the human lungs than any other artificial heat whatever, being quite free from all carbonic or other noxious effluvia, inseparable from the old method. In short, it as far surpasses all the former modes of obtaining heat, as a well-constructed Pine stove does the "bancke of new horse dung,

covered with hoops and poles," which poor old Gerarde used in his day, "wherein to set whatsoever strange seedes were brought unto him from the Indies or any other hot region."

By the use of Steam, the largest conservatories may with the greatest ease and certainty be constructed and kept to any degree of heat. Thus may the glorious works of the Almighty be displayed in some portion of the magnificence of the Torrid Zone, and those plants which are usually kept in a starved and mutilated state, may be viewed displaying their choicest beauties to the wondering eye of the beholder, and electrifying his mind with the noblest ideas of Oriental grandeur.

Nor to the productions of Tropical climates would these advantages be confined: they are equally suitable to the elegant natives of more temperate latitudes. What a rich and imposing Vista would be formed by a single row on the right hand, and another on the left, of the plants of New Holland, The Cape, China, and similar countries, growing in the full ground, and flourishing in more than native perfection? There too the Ericas, that charming ever-flowering family, might surely be seen in splendour never before equalled or imagined. Such a conservatory of a thousand yards in length, of suitable height and breadth, could be heated with ease by one of our boilers: and where in the whole world would there be such an enchanting sight? where such a display of the wonders of Creating Wisdom and Goodness? Where such an opportunity of admiring and adoring the all-bountiful Creator, and elevating the mind above itself in gratitude and praise?

How diminished, how trifling, how childish, before

such a scene, appear the enjoyments of some persons, who in thoughtless and momentary follies, which cannot possibly give either satisfaction or delight, waste in one short year, more than would be sufficient to construct and fill several such edifices.

Few people, however, are aware of the real pleasure they are throwing away by their inattention and neglect of the vegetable world,---that invaluable part of the creation, a part confessedly formed to expand the mind and to cheer the heart. When we view it in this light, it makes us truly thankful to our Heavenly Father for His unbounded beneficence in thus providing us a perpetual spring of amusement, of health, and of happiness, so suitable to rational creatures.

To despise such a favour must be in the highest degree disrespectful; far rather, surely, ought we to improve and cherish it to the utmost of our ability; nor shall one single or one weak endeavour to this end be lost. The variety of subjects already known seems to be inexhaustible: this nevertheless does not yet perhaps comprehend the half of what are really existing in the globe. Every one of these possesses innate perfections and beauties peculiar to itself, which are worthy our attentive examination, and capable of exciting our growing admiration!! “O Lord! how manifold are Thy works; in wisdom hast Thou made them all: the earth is full of Thy riches.”

C. LODDIGES and SONS take the liberty of mentioning, for the information of any Nobleman or Gentleman who may be desirous of Heating Hot-houses or Conservatories by STEAM, that MR. BLORE, 32, Dorset-Street, Portman-Square, is a person whom they can with the greatest confidence recommend in this business. He will have the whole advantage of their experience on every occasion. MR. BLORE also undertakes the warming by Steam of Mansions, Picture Galleries, Public Offices, Churches, and other large edifices, for which this system is so unequalled in point of efficacy, cleanliness, salubrity, and security from fire.

THE
BOTANICAL CABINET
Consisting of
Coloured Delineations
OF
Plants
from all Countries.

with a short Account of each,
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

VOL. III
The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1818.

*London; Published by John & Arthur Arch, Cornhill;
John Hatchard, Piccadilly;
Rodwell & Martin, Bond Street, and
C. Loddiges & Sons, Hackney.*



Crataegus arbutifolia.

No. 201.

CRATÆGUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

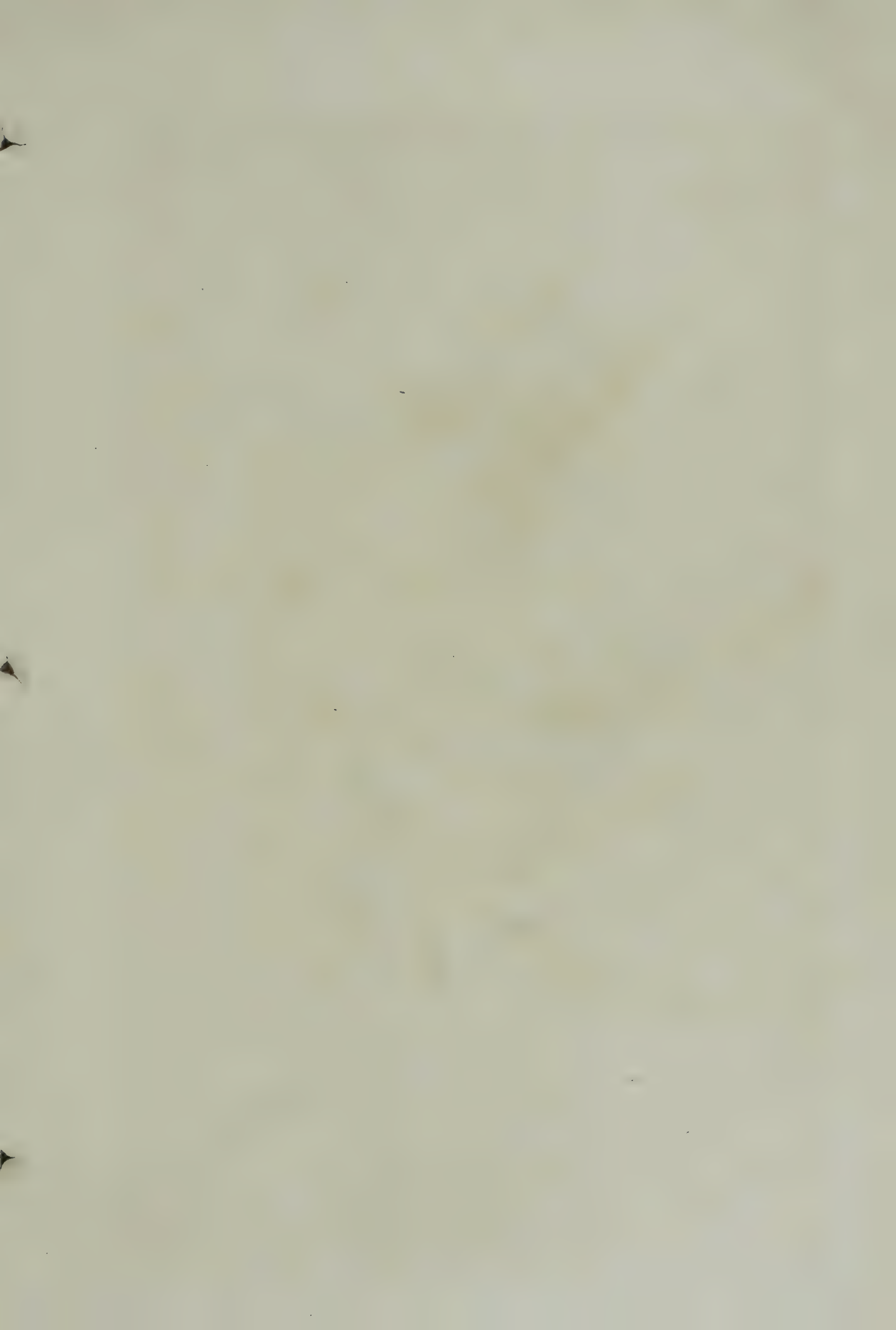
Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This rare plant flowered with us in the month of July last. It has a strong ever-green leaf, very glossy, and resembling the *Arbutus*, except that the edges are more sharply toothed. It is propagated by budding upon the common hawthorn, upon which it takes pretty well.

We have hitherto kept it in the greenhouse, but it is very probable that when it becomes more common it will endure our winters out of doors, as some of the few plants which we are acquainted with from the same country do. It is a native of California, whence it was brought by Mr. Menzies in 1796. Of the productions of that distant land little indeed is known, but we doubt not that at some future day enough will be discovered to enable the attentive mind,

“ To mark the matchless workings of the power
That shuts within its seed the future flower ;
Bids these in elegance of form excel,
In colour these, and those delight the smell ;
Sends nature forth, the daughter of the skies,
To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes.”





Cistus helianthemum fulgens.

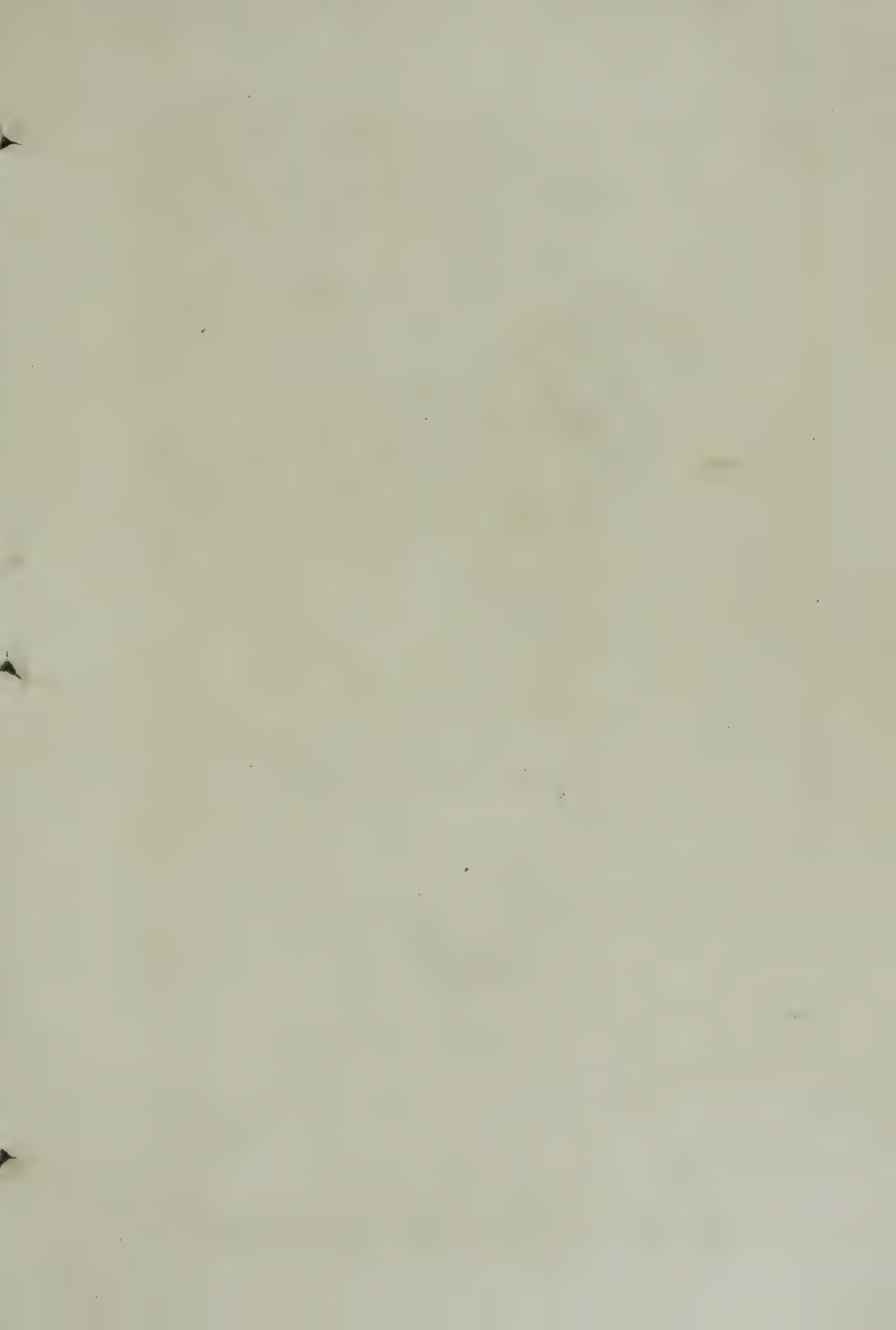
No. 202.

CISTUS HELIANTHEMUM *fulgens*.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This beautiful variety was raised from seeds of the Helianthemum, a sort of Cistus which sports very much. It flowers abundantly during the summer, and if planted in a border extends itself two or three feet over. The original species is a native of Britain; it is readily propagated by cuttings, and will grow in any moderately light soil: two or three double varieties have lately been obtained, one of which is very nearly the same colour as the present.





Aconitum rostratum.

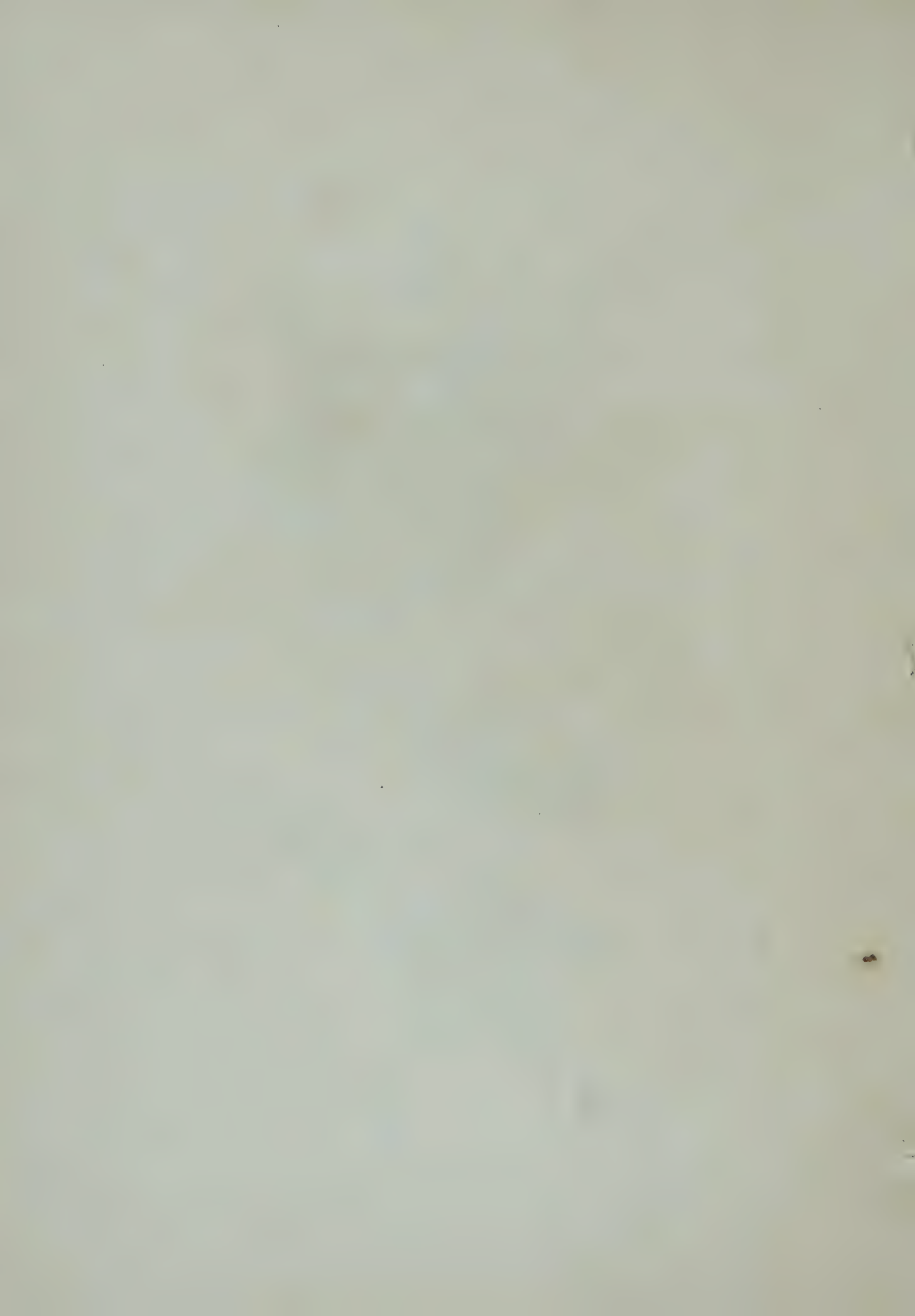
No. 203.

ACONITUM ROSTRATUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Alps of Switzerland; it flowers with us in July, and like the rest of the genus is a very ornamental hardy perennial. We raised our plant from seeds about two years ago: it may also be increased by the roots. These are a kind of tubers, thick at the top, which is the bud, and tapering downwards two or three inches in length. When planted in small pots they are very neat and ornamental, growing to about the height of two feet in loamy earth. If they are turned out into a border where the soil is rich, they will grow much larger.





Besleria melittifolia.

No. 204.

BESLERIA MELITTIFOLIA.

Class.

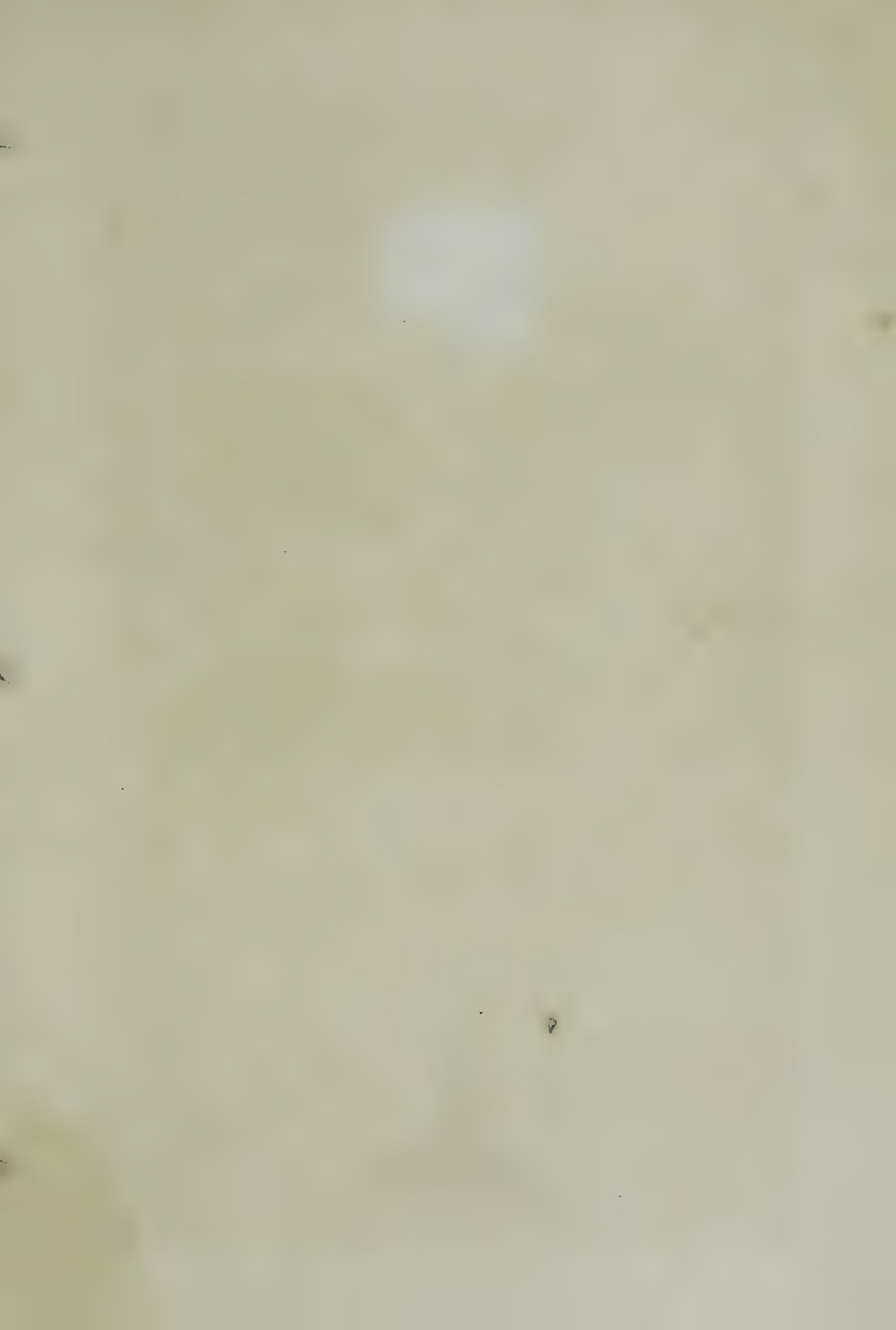
Order.

DIDYNAMIA

ANGIOSPERMIA.

.....

This genus derives its name from Basil Besler of Nuremberg, author of Hortus Eystettensis, 1613. Our present plant is a native of the West Indies. It was cultivated many years ago by Miller, but has been lost in most collections. The stem is of a very succulent nature, and apt to be affected by damps in the winter, at which season it should be sparingly supplied with water. It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and is readily increased by cuttings or suckers, which are produced abundantly from the roots. It flowers very freely during the greatest part of the summer.



Nº 205



Xyris operculata.

No. 205.

XYRIS OPERCULATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

We raised this plant from seeds in 1800 ; it is a native of New South Wales. The leaves are like a rush, but have an elegant undulating twist through their length, as have the flower-stalks, which are about a foot and a half high. The blossoms are extremely delicate in their texture, lasting but a short time : they have no smell. The months of July and August are the usual season of flowering. It should be kept in the greenhouse in winter, and potted in loam and peat, giving it a large portion of water : it is increased by dividing the roots in the spring or summer.



G. Loddiges del.

Stapelia pulvinata.

No. 206.

STAPELIA PULVINATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This most splendid species is a native of the desarts of South Africa. Masson, who first introduced it, says that it is called by the Dutch, Arabian Rose. It has been some years in England, but is not yet plentiful: the season of its flowering is July to September. The smell of the flower is not so disagreeable as of some of the kinds. The plant is very apt to break at the joints when loaded with a flower of such magnitude. It is increased by cuttings, and should be kept in a warm greenhouse all the year: in the winter it wants very little water: loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish, is the most suitable soil for it;



Erica fastigiata.

No. 207.

ERICA FASTIGIATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

A beautiful species, flowering in the autumnal months profusely. It is extremely delicate, and there is something of a transparency about the tube which is peculiarly striking. This plant has been long since introduced, nevertheless is little known, and to be found in very few collections, although so deserving a place in all. It is propagated with tolerable facility by cuttings: soil and culture as the others of the family, equally loving plenty of air. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.



Erica versicolor.

No. 208.

ERICA VERSICOLOR.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This splendid sort was first raised about the year 1793. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : with us it flowers during the early part of the summer. It is a somewhat robust sort, and if encouraged, will grow to a large size, in which state it is very ornamental, as it flowers in such rich profusion. It is propagated by cuttings, and requires the usual greenhouse treatment, with sandy peat soil.



N. 209.



Illicium floridanum.

G. Cooke fecit.

No. 209.

ILLCIUM FLORIDANUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>POLYGYNIA.</i>

.....

This beautiful plant is a native of West Florida, on the banks of the Mississippi; it was introduced in 1766 by Mr. Ellis: we were originally favoured with a plant of it, many years ago, by the late Mrs. Walker, of Southgate, since which we have abundantly increased it. It usually flowers in the latter part of the winter season, and should have a little more warmth than the common greenhouse, to make it thrive. In the summer also it is best to keep it under glass, as if exposed to the weather the leaves become yellow and lose all their beauty: they are very fragrant, although the flowers smell somewhat unpleasantly. It is propagated either by cuttings or layers; the latter is the preferable way, and the soil should be loam and peat.



Diosma ciliata.

No. 210.

DIOSMA CILIATA.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a beautiful little shrub, a native of the Cape: it flowers here in the spring very freely. Masson is said to have introduced it in 1774. As it is readily increased by cuttings, it is become pretty generally cultivated. The leaves have a smell which to some persons is not pleasant. It requires the common greenhouse protection, and is by no means tender or delicate in its constitution. The soil should be a mixture of peat and loam in equal proportions.





Viola lanceolata.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 211.

VIOLA LANCEOLATA.

Class,	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of North America. It grows, according to Pursh, in overflowed meadows from Canada to Pennsylvania: several varieties of it have been found. The flowering season is during the months of June and July.

With us it requires to be kept in peat earth and well watered. It propagates itself by offsets from the roots, and is not subject to injury from cold, but ought to be shifted often, as the roots are very apt to decay if left too long undisturbed.

The genus *Viola* is numerous and its character very distinct: some species of it have been found in most of the temperate parts of the world. We lately obtained a dried specimen of a minute kind from Van Dieman's Island.



Acacia pulchella.

W. C. C. recit.

No. 212.

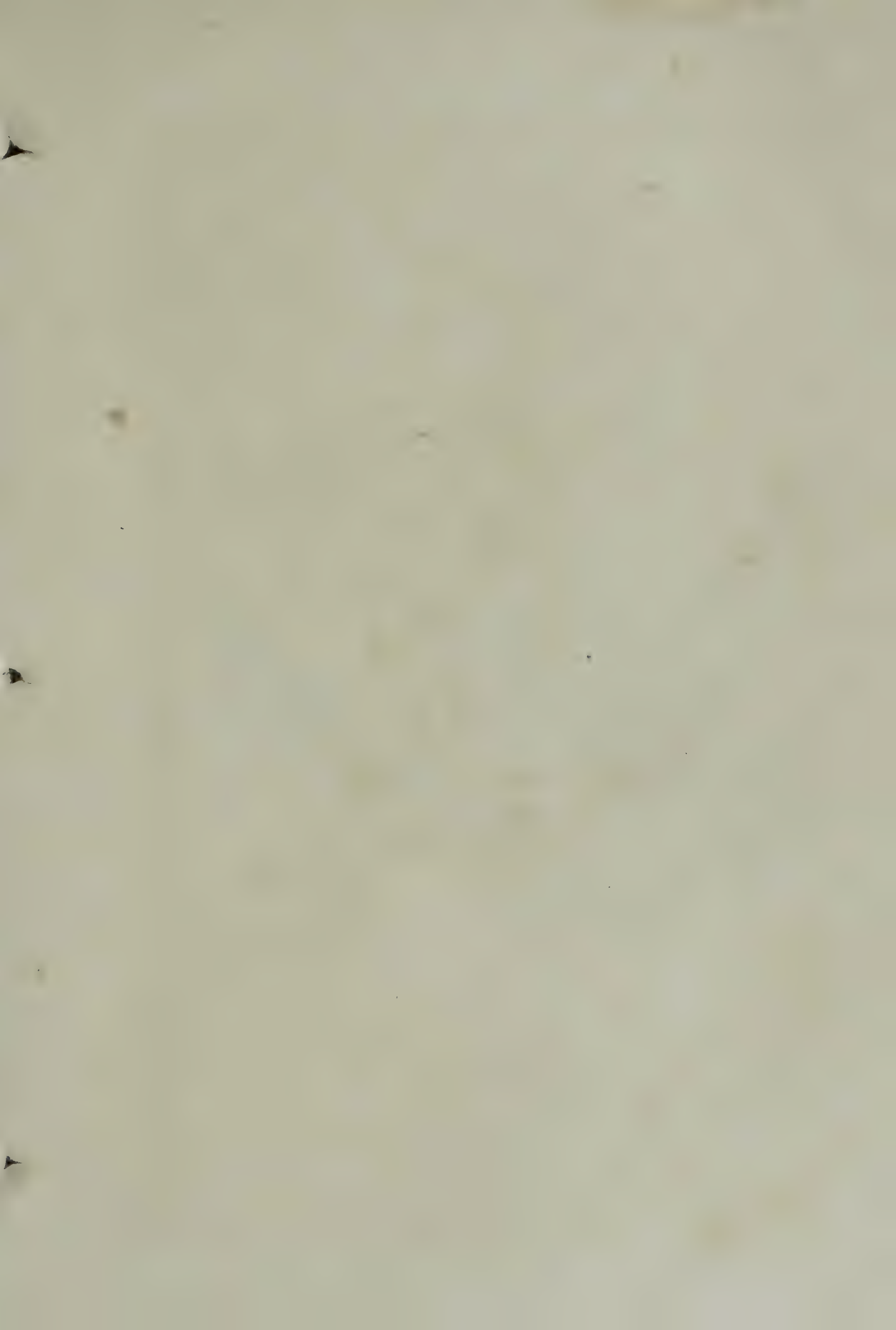
ACACIA PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	MONÆCIA.

.....

This beautiful little plant is from New South Wales; whence it was introduced about the year 1803. It produces its fragrant flowers in May and June in the greatest profusion, generally some at the axil of every leaf: the leaves are extremely delicate, and the whole plant forms a small prickly bush: it must be kept in the greenhouse in the winter, and will increase pretty well by cuttings: it flourishes in a loam and peat soil. The roots of this and of the other Acacias have an unpleasant smell, although the flowers are so odoriferous. What a curious property is this, that a plant should derive from the same nutriment qualities so opposite? but the more we examine the productions of the Almighty, the more shall we ever find that

“ Wonderful indeed are all His works;
Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all
Had in remembrance always with delight.”





Oxalis hirta.

Drawn by Miss Rehelle

No. 213.

OXALIS HIRTA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	PENTAGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape, and a very showy species: it flowers in the autumn, and thrives in sandy peat soil. The tops die off in the spring, and the bulbs shoot up again in the latter part of the summer; they increase readily by offsets, and should be kept, in winter, in a greenhouse, taking care to preserve them from mice, which are very fond of them. This genus is numerous, chiefly natives of Africa.





Neottia picta

No. 214.

NEOTTIA PICTA.

Class.

Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

.....

This plant was first sent to this country from Trinidad by Dr. Anderson, about the year 1805. It flowers freely every year in the spring months, and the blossoms are scented. It requires the stove heat constantly; but there is not that difficulty of cultivation attending this genus, which is so usual in the Gynandria Class. We find this kind succeed very well in peat earth and loam: the pots should not be too small, as the roots are thick and require room. They increase sparingly by offsets, which are occasionally produced, and may be separated as soon as they are of a moderate size.



Magnolia glauca.

No. 215.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA.

Class.

Order.

POLYANDRIA

POLYGYNIA.

.....

This is a fine hardy shrub, or small tree, as it frequently grows even in this country to ten or fifteen feet. It is a native of North America, where it sometimes attains the height of thirty feet or more. We have been informed, that there is a variety which in some places is found of more than double that size. It was introduced into England by Banister, being sent by him to Bishop Compton, who cultivated it in his garden at Fulham, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The scent of the flowers is most exquisite; and in America, when the trees are in full bloom, can be distinguished three quarters of a mile off. It requires bog earth, or fine light yellow loam, in which we have had an old tree grow beautifully for many years: it flowers from May till October. Our drawing was made in the latter month, at which time it was almost covered with blossoms. It may be propagated by layers, though slowly. Fresh seeds, when they can be obtained from America, are far preferable.





Erica acuminata.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 216.

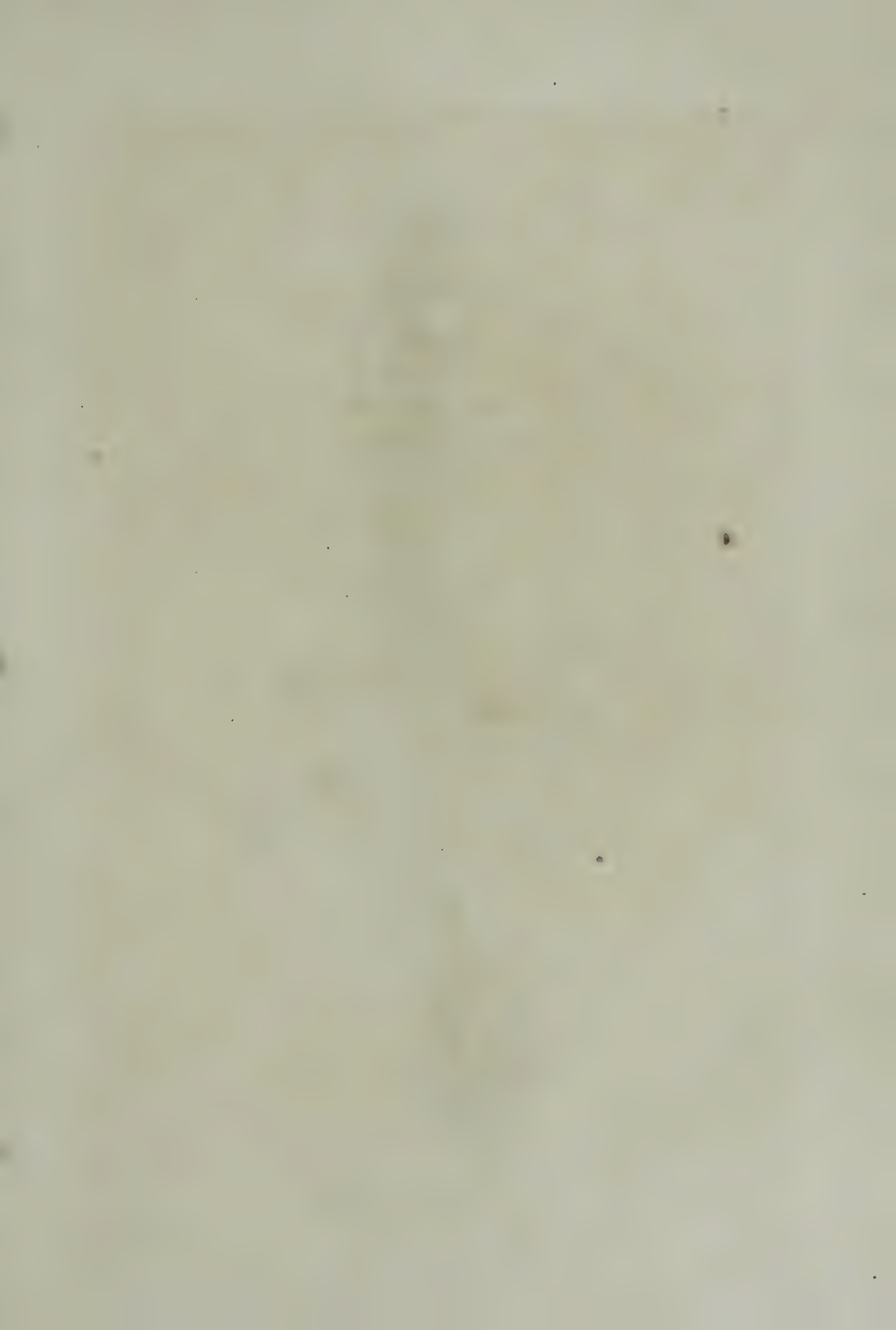
ERICA ACUMINATA.

Class,	Order,
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This flowers in the spring months. It is rather scarce, being difficult to increase, as it strikes very sparingly by cuttings. The soil should be very sandy peat; and it must be kept in the greenhouse, giving it similar treatment with the other heaths. It is a native of South Africa, a part of the world which is now becoming daily more interesting. The progress which Christian missionaries are making in instructing the poor natives is most gratifying to every philanthropic mind. We may hope that, in a few more revolving years, multitudes will there be led, from the grossest ignorance, to the knowledge of that God and that Saviour, whom to know is eternal life.





Nº 217.



Erica vestita purpurea.

G. C. fecit.

No. 217.

ERICA VESTITA *purpurea*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This has been known since the year 1794 in this country. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It blossoms abundantly during the autumnal and winter months, and is an extremely fine showy plant. As new flowers are continually produced in an ascending spike, care should be taken to remove the lower ones when they are decayed, which will prevent their damping and becoming injurious to the leaves. The neglect of this precaution frequently occasions large plants to be naked and unsightly in the under branches.

It is propagated with some difficulty by cuttings, and requires the greenhouse with as much fresh air as possible: soil, sandy peat.





Gentiana intermedia.

No. 218.

GENTIANA INTERMEDIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

We originally raised this plant among a parcel of the *Gentiana septemfida* from seeds, which we received from Caucasus in the year 1805; since which we have also had several of them produced from seeds, which ripened upon our plants of the *septemfida*, from which it differs widely, being evidently allied in an equal degree to the *macrophylla*. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers abundantly in the summer, but has never yet perfected its seeds, nor have we been able to increase it much by dividing; it therefore seems likely to remain very scarce: we have kept it in a moderate sized pot in light loam, and with a plentiful supply of water during the hot weather.

N. 219.



Hakea microcarpa.

G. C. fedt.

No. 219.

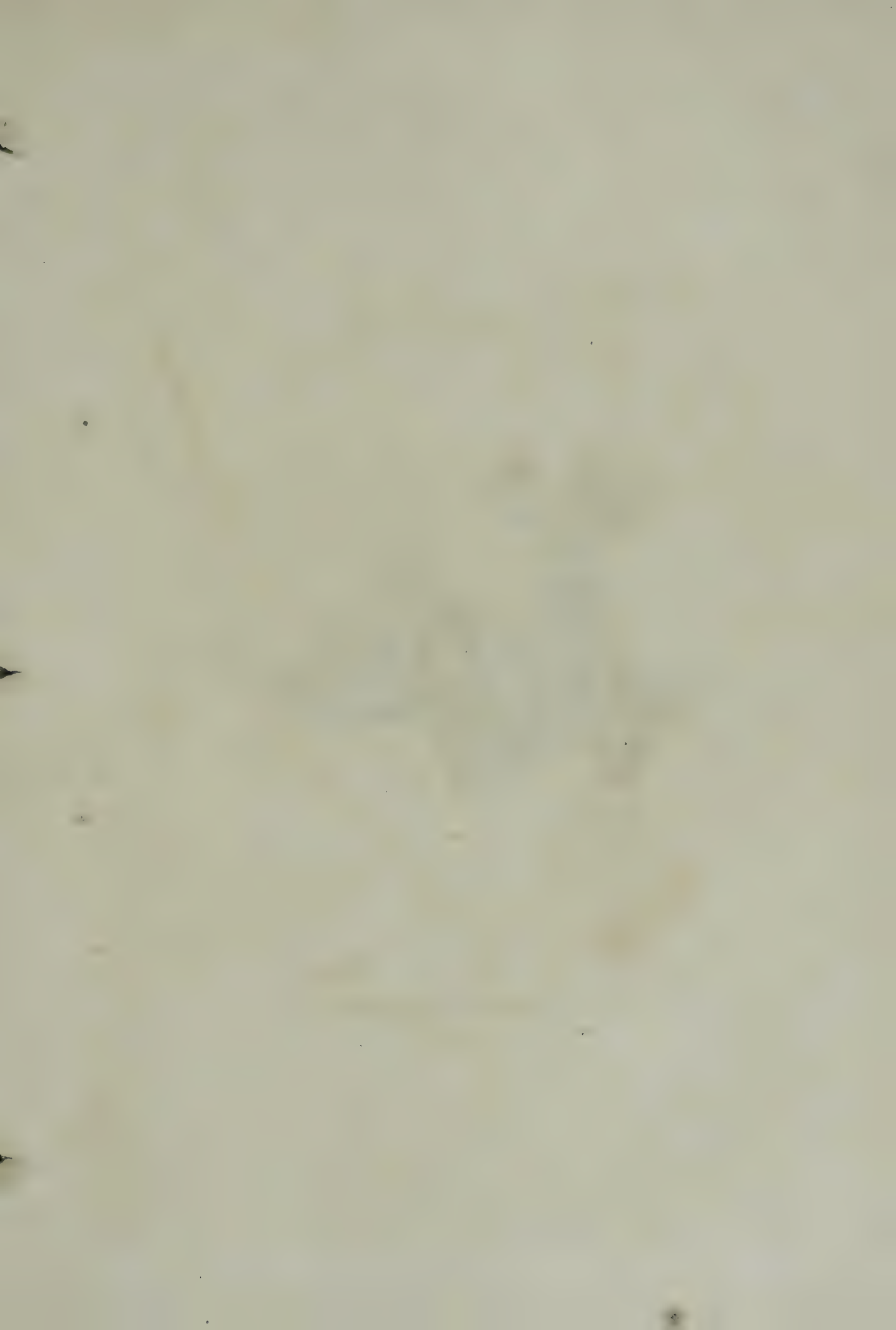
HAKEA MICROCARPA.

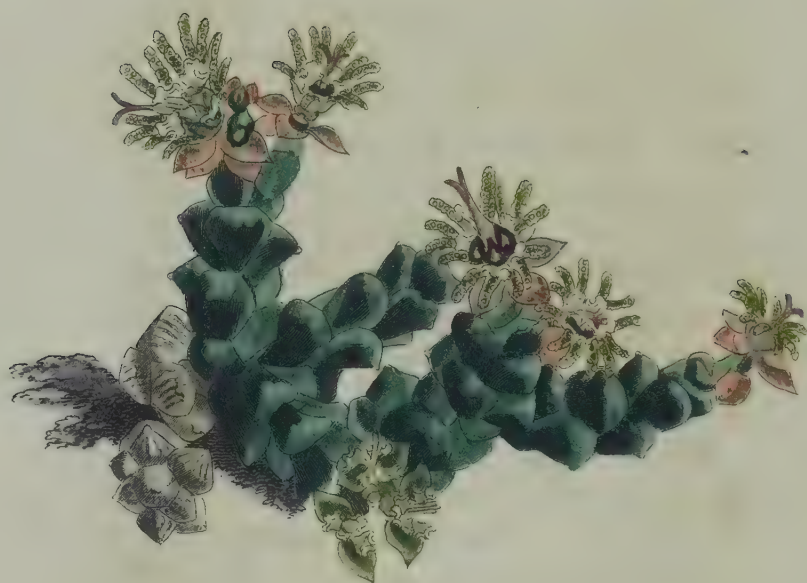
Class.	Order.
<i>TETRANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

A curious character prevails in this plant of having the lower leaves flat, and those on the upper part of the shoot needle-formed ; among the latter the flowers are produced : they are usually in perfection in September. It has been lately brought from Van Diemen's Island, and with us requires the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings : the soil should be sandy peat, with a mixture of loam. This genus comprises a great number of species : several we are already in possession of ; but a greater number remain as yet unIntroduced. They are all natives of New Holland.

.





Euphorbia anacantha.

No. 220.

EUPHORBIA ANACANTHA.

Class,	Order.
DODECANDRIA	TRIGYNIA.

.....

This plant was cultivated by Miller in 1731. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and seldom grows above 6 or 8 inches high. It flowers for a considerable time in the autumnal months, admitting of ready increase by cuttings: the soil ought to be of a dry nature, such as sandy loam mixed with old mortar. In the winter season the plant should be kept in the greenhouse, and allowed little or no water.

There is a sort of neatness and prettiness about the various tribes of succulent plants, which renders them evidently adapted for a small greenhouse; especially where a person attends wholly to their management himself. They require little room and little care: they need hardly any water, especially in winter; and if kept from freezing, are, in general, not liable to be lost: in appearance no plants are more peculiar, and in form none are more curious: it is surprising that they are so very little cultivated.

N^o 221.



Psoralea aphylla.

G. C. Fee^d

No. 221.

PSORALEA APHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	DECANDRIA.

.....

The Psoraleas are in general handsome papilionaceous flowers: the present species is a particularly fine one. The plant when young has trifoliate leaves, which fall off as it grows up, and on an old specimen scarcely any are to be seen. It is an eligible sort for a conservatory, as, planted out it thrives far better, and flowers much more than it does in a pot. The lower branches are pendulous, but the upper (from one of which our drawing was taken) grow erect. The flowering season is from May to July: the blossoms have a very agreeable smell, similar to those of the sweet pea. It may be encreased by cuttings, or seeds; and requires a mixture of loam and peat soil. It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced about 1790: being not very tender it requires merely to be protected from frost.



Malva umbellata

G. Lindley ad.

No. 222.

MALVA UMBELLATA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	POLYANDRIA.

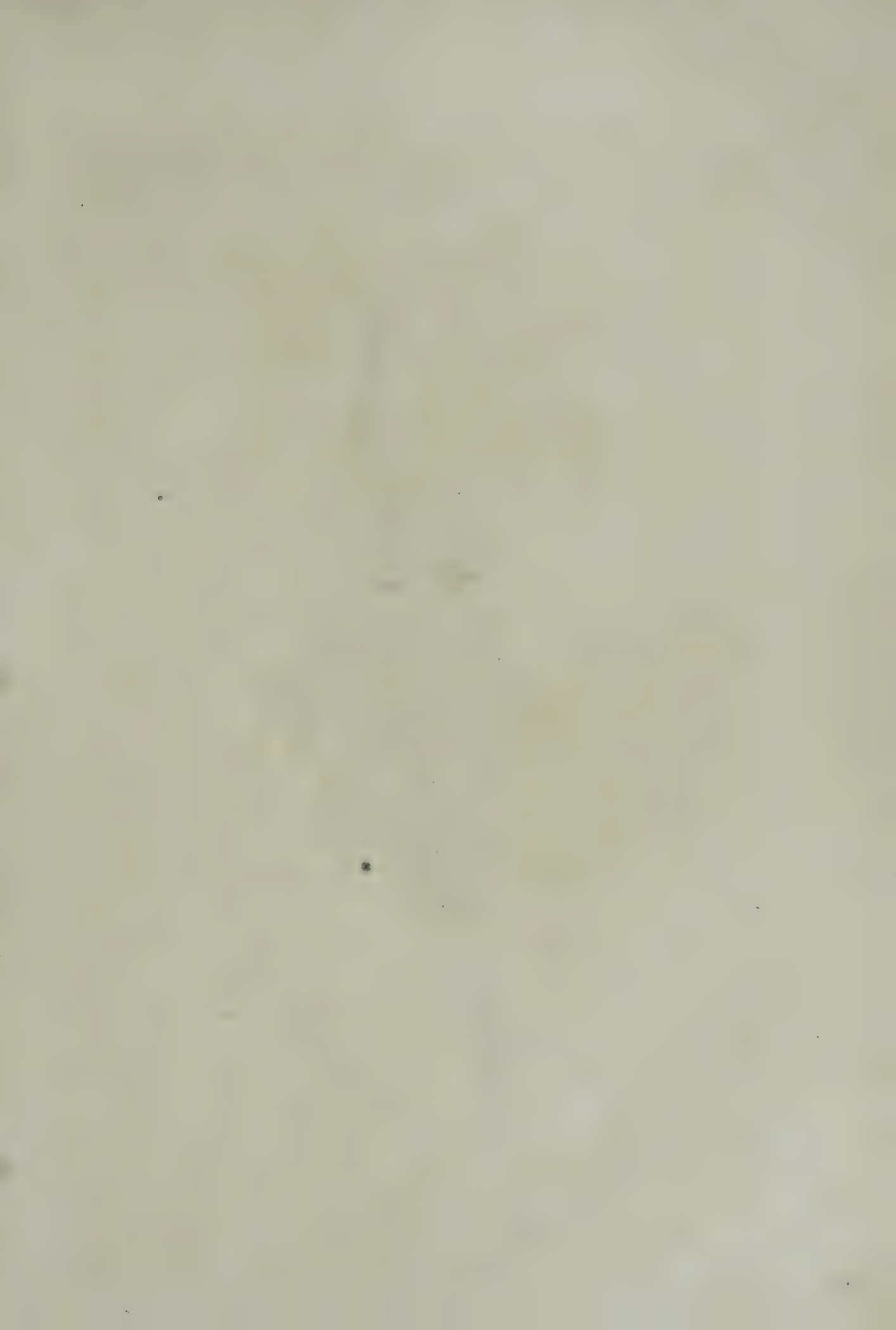
.....

This is a native of New Spain, a country so extensive and so diversified in altitude, and of course in temperature, that it requires considerable experience to assign a proper situation for its productions, few of which are yet brought to England.

The celebrated Humboldt remarks, that little is known of the plants, which are either scattered over the numerous heights, or crowded together in the vast forests at the foot of the Cordilleras. New Herbaceous plants, he observes, are daily discovered on the central plain, even in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico; of course far greater numbers of trees and shrubs, still remain unknown in those less frequented, moist, and hot regions which form the eastern and western coasts of that important country.

Our plant has been growing in the greenhouse for two years, and has attained the height of four or five feet. It produced

plenty of flower buds in the year 1817, but the autumn of that year being cold they all dropped off: last season being so warm, they blossomed in great perfection, making an extremely rich and beautiful appearance. Cavanilles describes it as flowering at Madrid from January to March. It is increased by cuttings, and thrives in loamy soil: we received it from Paris in the year 1814.





Erica physodes.

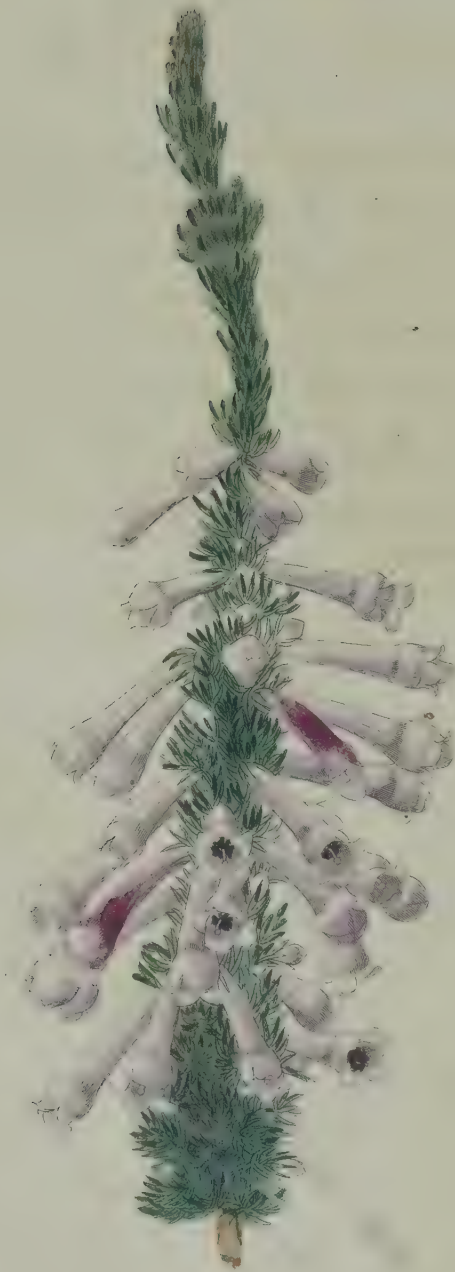
No. 223.

ERICA PHYSODES.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a singular and beautiful heath; the foliage and growth are elegant, and the flowers are covered with a kind of varnish which gives them a glittering appearance, especially when the sun shines. It blooms abundantly in the spring and summer, and occasionally produces ripe seed in this country: it may also be increased by cuttings, but not without difficulty. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was sent home by Masson in 1788. The treatment which it requires is the same as for the other heaths; and in winter it must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat soil.



Erica colorans.

No. 224.

ERICA COLORANS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

Our present plant was introduced about the year 1809. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is somewhat nearly allied to the *Erica Linnæana*. It flowers in the summer months, and after the blossoms are fully open, they become more red, and at last quite purple. It is increased by cuttings with facility, and requires a sandy peat soil with the protection, in winter, of the greenhouse.



Stapelia barbata.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

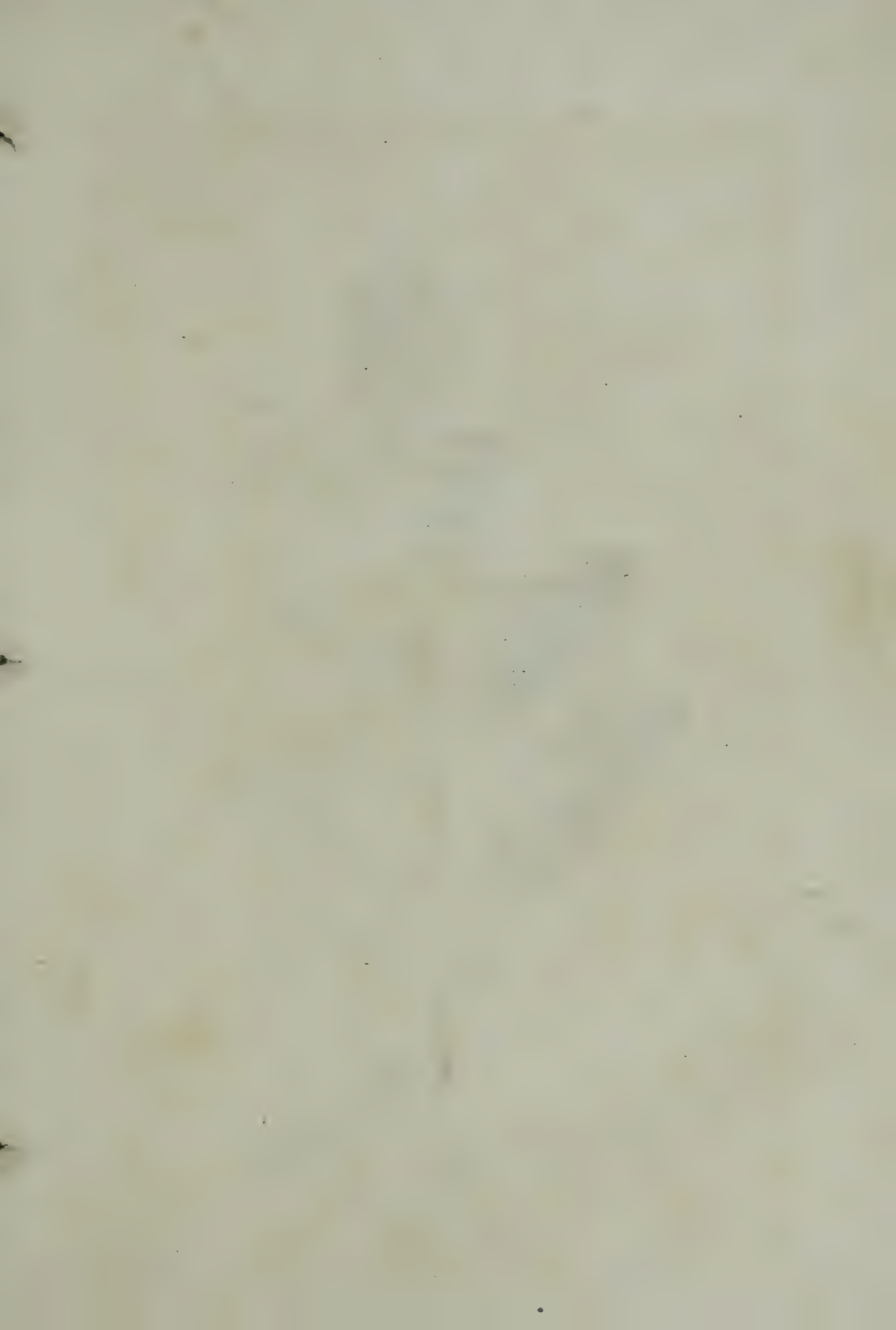
No. 225.

STAPELIA BARBATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This has from four to six angles; it is of very dwarf growth, and has sometimes been mistaken for the *campanulata*, but is certainly different. It has no smell, and the inside of the flower is completely lined with small hairs. It is a native of the South African deserts, and with us requires the warm greenhouse all the year, with a soil composed of loam and old mortar, and a very small portion of moisture in the winter season. The time of its flowering is in the months of September and October: it is increased by cuttings.





Loddyne del.

Thea bohea.

No. 226.

THEA BOHEA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

The two species of Tea-trees, for such in our humble opinion they undoubtedly are, have been by some persons, (especially such as have only had an opportunity of seeing dried specimens,) considered as the same. The Bohea has a leaf generally about two inches long and three quarters of an inch broad, attenuated more toward the base than the point. It is coriaceous, very dark green, not at all undulated, and the serratures very small and even. The growth is quite erect, and the flowers are very numerous, usually two from each axil. It is a native of China and Japan, and will not endure the open ground in our winters; but must have the protection of a greenhouse or frame. It flowers in the autumn and beginning of winter, and the blossoms have a slight fragrance: it is increased by cuttings, thriving in loam and peat soil. It was introduced about the year 1780.

The use of tea is too well known to need

any description here. Its virtues have been the subjects of many contradictory opinions, even among medical writers, some praising it excessively, while others are as strenuous in its condemnation; it seems probable, therefore, that it possesses no very decided properties, either good or bad. It is generally understood that its original use in China was to correct the ill taste of the water, which in many parts of that country is very bad. It began to be used in London about 1660; when a tobacconist in Change-Alley retailed it, with a recommendation that it was to cure all disorders. Since that time the consumption has increased to an unparalleled extent, and thus an article which, two hundred years ago, had never been heard of, is become not only one of the necessities of life to all, from the cottage to the palace; but at the same time an immense branch of commerce, and the source of a prodigious revenue to the state.



N. 227.



Thea viridis.

G. Loddiges del.

J. Smith sculp.

No. 227.

THEA VIRIDIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

The Green Tea was introduced about the year 1768. It has a membranaceous leaf, from four to five inches long and about one inch and a half broad, oblong, more attenuated towards the point than the base, pale green, very much undulated, and the serratures large and irregular. The growth is crooked and straggling; the flowers are few, usually situated above the uppermost leaf; they are produced in the autumn earlier than the bohea. It is raised by layers and cuttings, and grows in loam and peat. This sort is hardy: we have one which has stood near thirty years in a very exposed situation, and never had any covering. The leaves of both kinds have but little scent; this is added by other ingredients, among which the flowers of the *Olea fragrans* are said to be much used. The Chinese affect to make a mystery of the process of drying and curing tea; it is very tedious, and employs vast numbers of

people. Attempts have been made to cultivate the plant for use in other countries ; but it is not likely that they can succeed, as the value of labour is so much greater in most places than in China. Some have thought the green to be less wholesome than the bohea, as the former is supposed to derive some colouring principle from the copper pans in which it is said to be prepared : we rather think this is a mistake, as the leaf of that kind when fresh is of such a light hue as fully to account for this difference.



Stenanthera pinifolia.

No. 228.

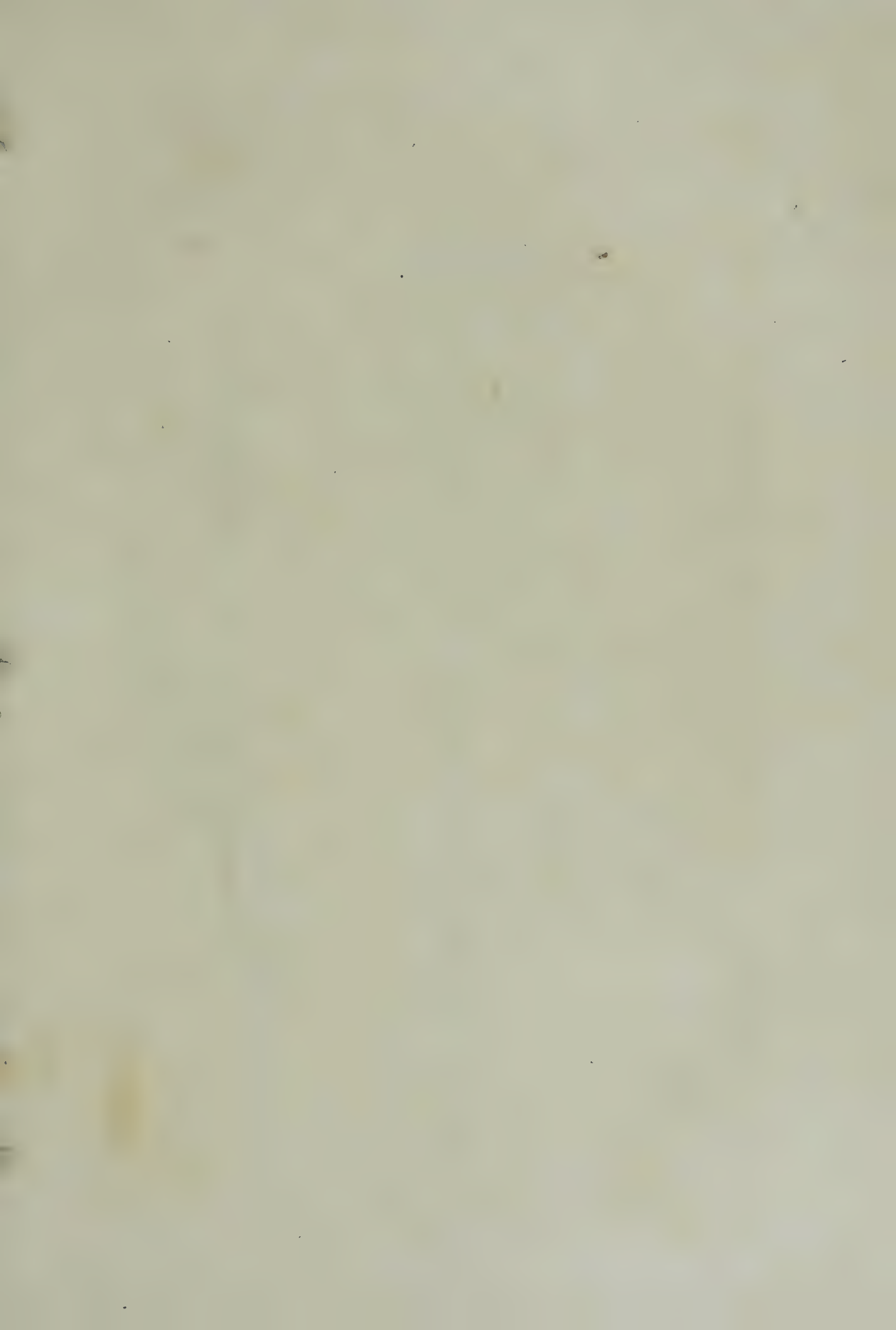
STENANTHERA PINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a handsome plant with rigid, glaucous, sharp pointed leaves. The flowers are very beautiful, a good deal like some of the heaths ; but the corolla is covered half its length with the scaly calyx.

It is a native of New South Wales, whence it was introduced about the year 1811. The flowers soon drop, but, as they do not all come out at once, a succession is preserved for a considerable time ; and our plants remained in bloom from October to January. We have increased it by cuttings : it thrives in sandy peat soil with a small quantity of loam intermixed.





Habenaria lacera.

No. 229.

HABENARIA LACERA.

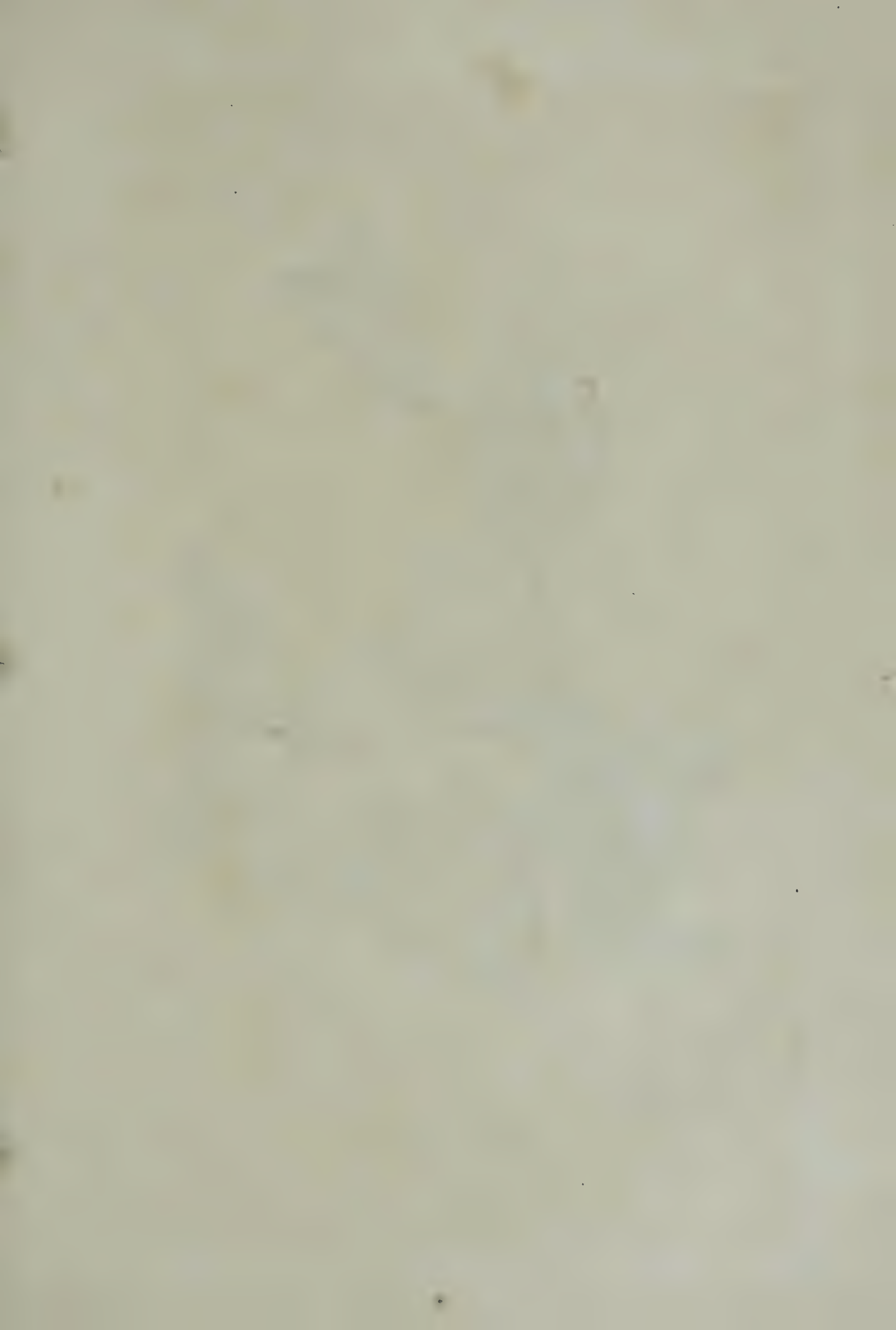
Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA</i> .

.....

This interesting plant flowered with us in the month of July. It was first discovered by Michaux, and is a native of Pennsylvania and Virginia, in low meadows. The scape is erect, about a foot and a half in height: like most of the Orchideæ, it is difficult to cultivate. We have preserved it in a pot in loam and peat earth, placed in the shade, and kept pretty moist, but have no hope of its increasing here.

Plants of this class generally produce abundance of seed, which is as small as dust. Doubtless this is intended by the allwise Creator, who forms nothing in vain, to continue and multiply the species: yet, strange to tell, no cultivation has yet been able to bring these seeds to vegetate, although nothing is more certain than that they do grow in their native places, and some of them very plentifully.





N. 230.



Symphoria racemosa.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 230.

SYMPHORIA RACEMOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a low, smooth, glaucous, bushy shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous: the leaves are all opposite, the lower ones irregularly notched, the upper quite entire. The flowers are produced in small terminal branches; the insides of them are filled with a sort of wool, under which a large portion of honey is deposited. They begin to blossom in July, and continue for two months or longer: they are succeeded by large snow-white berries, which hang till almost winter, and have a singular and beautiful appearance. This plant is quite new in this country; we received it, for the first time, last spring, from our friend Mr. Robert Carr, who informs us that it is a native of the Western country of North America, and was found by Lewis and Clark beyond the rocky mountains, in August 1805: we consider it, however, to be the *Symphoria racemosa* of Michaux.

It forms a valuable addition to the hardy

shrubs; a description of plants which can never be too much encouraged. It thrives in loamy soil, and may be increased by seeds or layers.



Aristolochia sempervirens.

No. 231.

ARISTOLOCHIA SEMPERVIRENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>HEXANDRIA.</i>

.....

This plant was cultivated by Miller in 1739; it is a native of the Island of Crete, and flowers with us from June to September: the blossoms are of a very singular form. It is a neat climber for a greenhouse, not at all tender; the leaves are strong, and not liable to decay in the winter; for which reason it is a fit plant for any dark or obscure place in a conservatory, where a more tender subject would not stand. It is increased by cuttings or division of the roots, and prospers in a loamy soil.





G. Loebiger del.

Androsace chamæjasme.

G. C. sc.

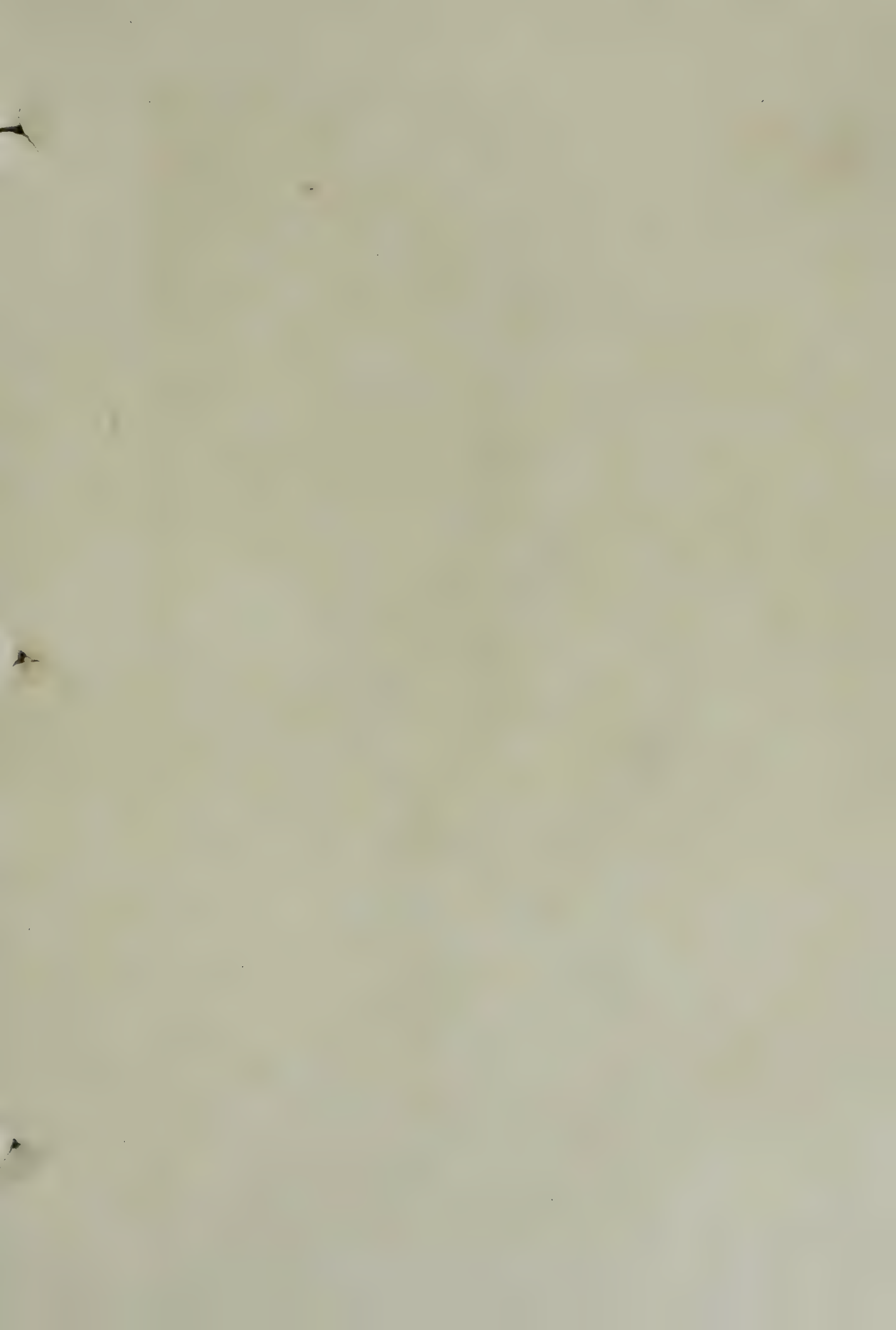
No. 232.

ANDROSACE CHAMÆJASME.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This has been mistaken by some for the *A. villosa*; and there certainly is a resemblance between them. By long cultivation, however, we have no doubt of their being perfectly distinct. The leaves of the present species are broader, greener, and smoother, though more ciliate at the edges. The *Chamæjasme* has a constant habit of running at the root, which the other never does; it is consequently increased far more readily than the *villosa*, is in all respects hardier, and much more easily cultivated. It is a native of the Austrian Alps, and forms a beautiful little rock plant. We keep them in small pots in light loam, without any covering, and in summer exposed to the full sun: they flower in the spring, and frequently a second time in the autumn.





W. Loddiges del.

Erica viridescens.

G. Cooke sc.

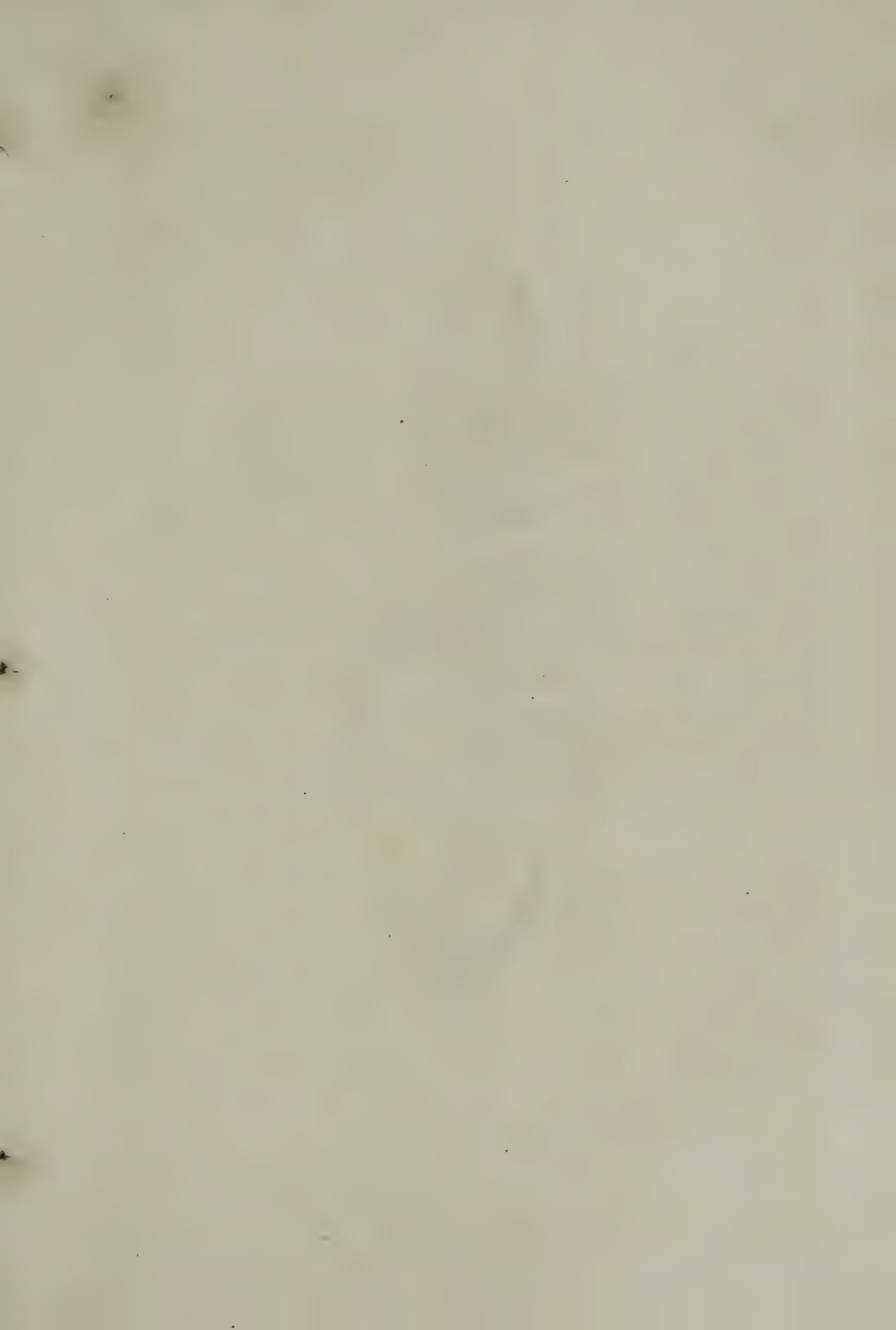
No. 233.

ERICA VIRIDESCENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was introduced from the Cape about the year 1804. The singular hue of its flowers forms a contrast with the lively colours, which in general prevail in this vast genus. It blows in the spring, continuing a long while, and is readily increased by cuttings. It should be potted in sandy peat mould, and kept in the greenhouse in winter, treating it as the other kinds.





No. 224.

ERICE FLORIDA.

Class.

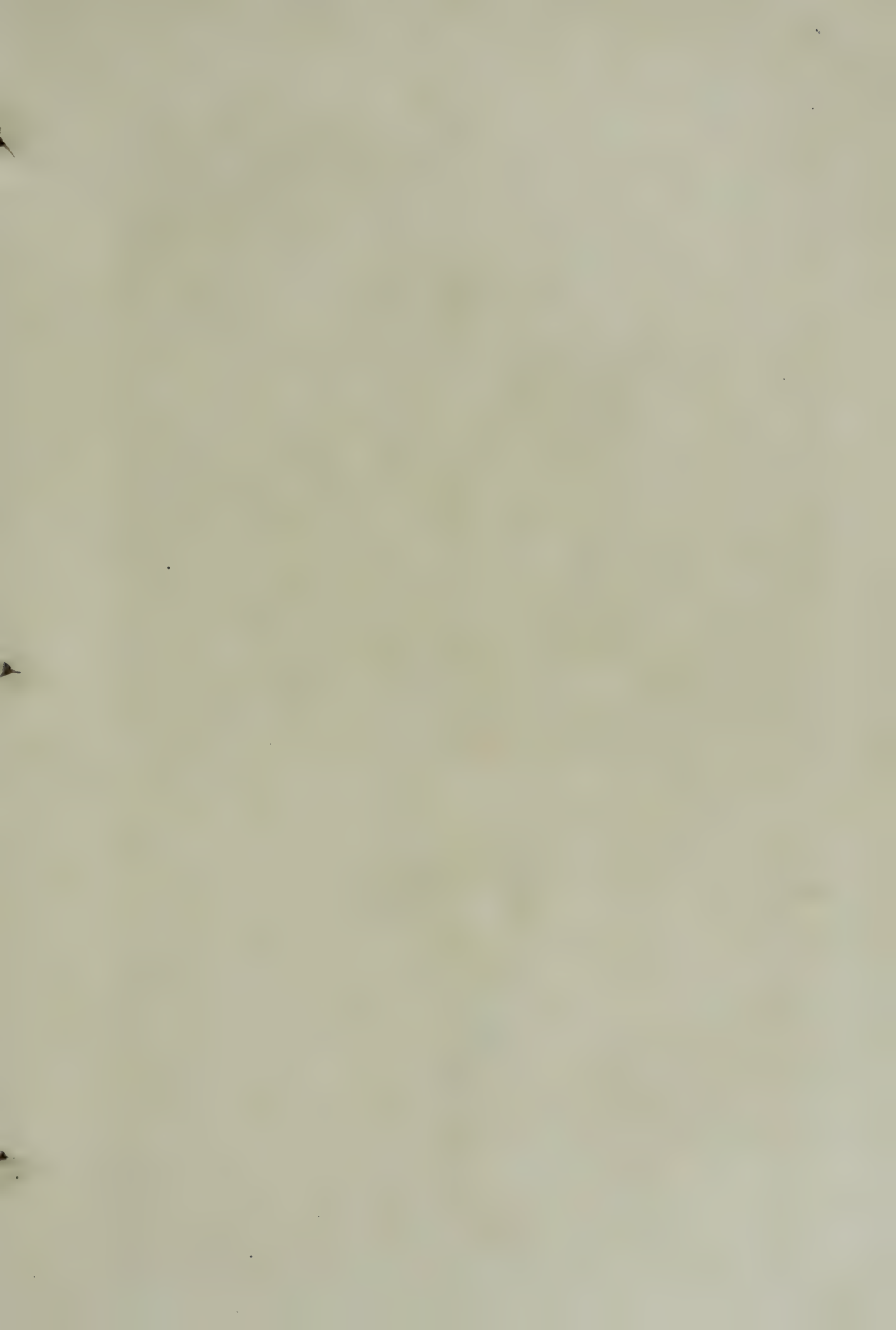
Order.

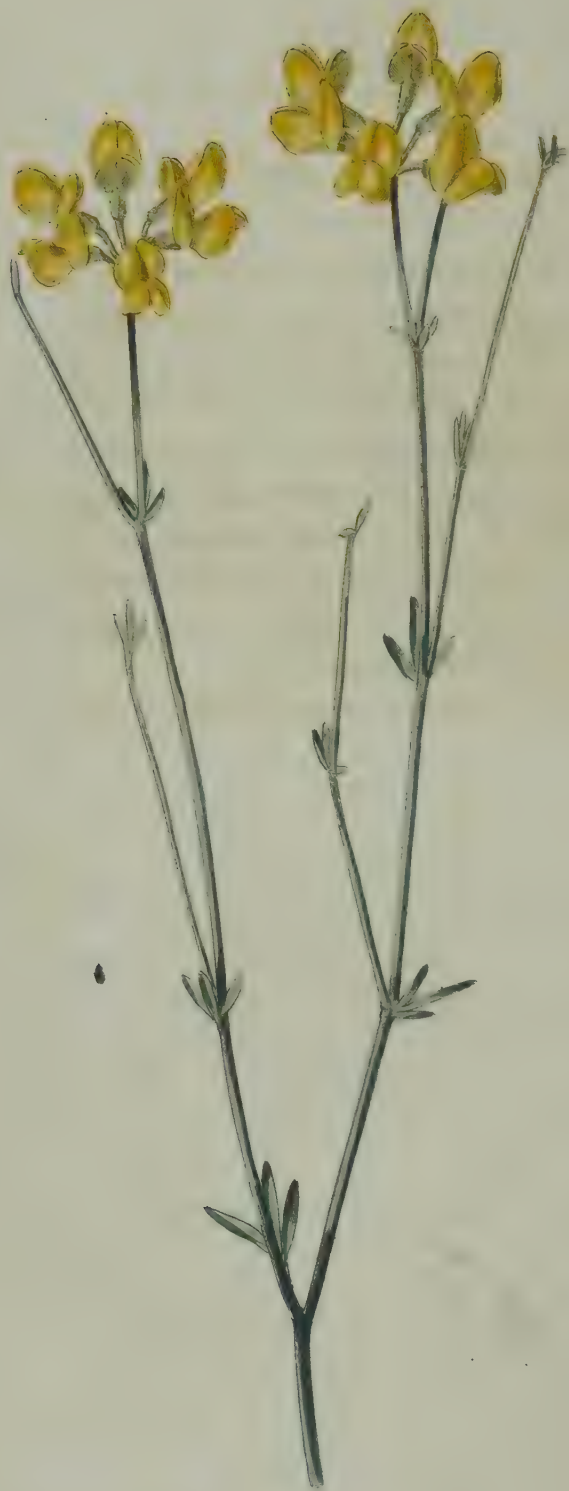
MYRTACEAE

ERICACEAE

CHARACTERISTICS.

This delicate species was introduced in 1842 by Mr. Hillebrand; it has at all times been scarce, as it is very difficult to propagate. It flowers in the spring and beginning of summer, continuing in bloom for a considerable time. Its stature is a somewhat low, forming a broad bush. The colour of the flowers brilliant considerably after they have been open a while. It must be kept in an airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat soil.





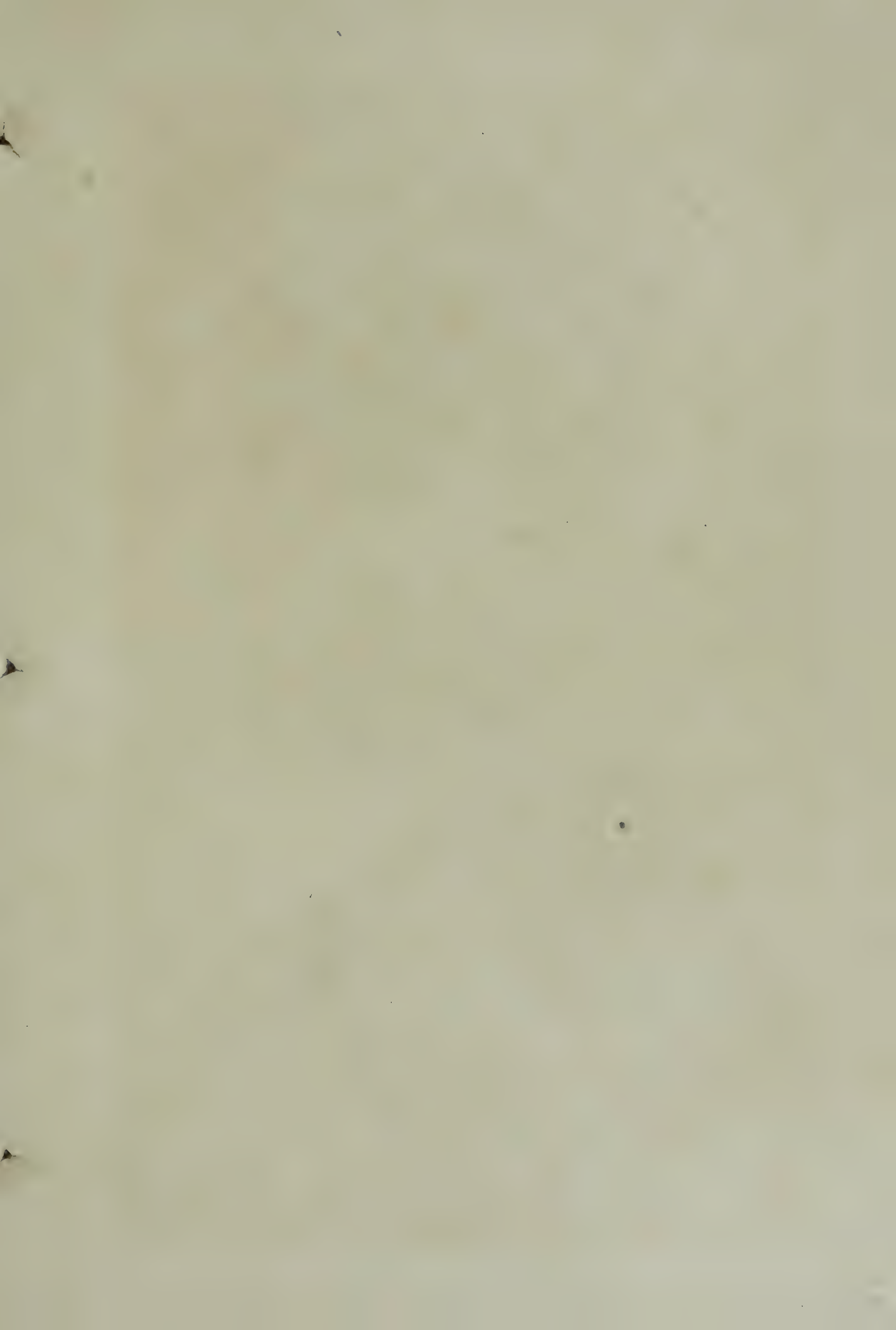
No. 235.

CORONILLA JUNCEA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	DECANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of the South of France, and was cultivated in England before 1770: it may with propriety be treated as a greenhouse plant. The flowers, which are of a beautiful bright yellow, are produced in succession during the summer and autumn. The plant is slender and delicate in its growth, seldom attaining a greater height than 2 or 3 feet. It may be propagated with facility by cuttings, and requires a loamy soil, with not too much water in the winter.



N° 236.



G. Jodrigues del.

Rhexia holosericea.

J. C. Smith sculp.

No. 236.

RHEXIA HOLOSERICEA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Rio Janeiro: it grows about 4 or 5 feet high, and produces its elegant flowers in a terminal branching panicle; they are of short duration, but as they are produced two or three at a time in succession, the whole lasts a considerable while. Their season is the latter part of the summer and autumn. The leaves have a kind of satin-like gloss on their surface, occasioned by minute hairs, which produce a singular and beautiful effect. The plant requires the stove heat and is a free grower, but does not seem as if it would be very long lived: it is increased by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil.

Although the genus is arranged in the Linnæan system in the eighth class; this species should belong to the tenth, having a 5 cleft calyx, 5 petals, and 10 stamens, differing from *Melastoma* only in the seed-vessel.



W. Loddiges del.

Epacris purpurascens.

No. 237.

EPACRIS PURPURASCENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was the first of this genus which was brought to this country from New South Wales, about the year 1803; being pretty readily increased by cuttings, it is now become tolerably plentiful.

It generally commences blooming in January, and continues for two or three months, almost every leaf being furnished with a flower coming forth out of its bosom. This plant will ever be esteemed a very ornamental addition to the greenhouse, and is not at all tender, but delights in fresh air. It should be kept in a small pot, and sandy peat earth mixed with a moderate portion of loam.

Throughout New Holland, as far as has been visited, not a single heath has ever been found, although the same parallel in Africa is so splendidly adorned with innumerable species. The Epacrideæ, however, seem formed by Divine wisdom to occupy a similar station, and with

nearly equal beauty. Thus every quarter of the globe has its peculiar treasures; all dispensed by the same munificent hand; all equally deserving our admiration and gratitude.





Camellia japonica paeoniflora.

No. 238.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *pæonæflora*.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	POLYANDRIA.

.....

We consider this beautiful variety of the Camellia to be a most valuable acquisition to the Greenhouse. It is a free grower, and somewhat more slender in its shoots than most of the other kinds. Sometimes it has been mistaken for the Pompone, which the leaves do indeed resemble, but the flowers are totally different. The spring is the principal season of its blooming, although, like the others, it frequently begins in autumn; this was the case with the plant, whence our drawing was taken in December last, when it was in great perfection. It may be increased by grafting upon the single sort, and also (but more slowly) by cuttings, and requires the same soil and treatment as hath been already mentioned for the former kinds.

We were favoured with cuttings of this fine plant by Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. of Rooks Nest, Surrey. It was imported about the year 1810 from China, by

Captain Welbank. We feel much pleasure in noticing that, since we published our account of the heating apparatus, we have received Mr. Turner's permission to mention, that he originally recommended the steam plan to us, having seen it most successfully applied at his friend's, Peter Marsland, Esq. Stockport, Cheshire. To this gentleman he kindly introduced us, and from him we experienced the utmost liberality; his communications were of the greatest importance to us, and he afforded us every facility to induce us to proceed. We are happy in having this opportunity of acknowledging obligations which we shall ever thankfully remember.



Stapelia rufa.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 239.

STAPELIA RUFA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant was first discovered by Masson, who has delineated it in his Monograph on this curious genus. It flowers in the autumn and is devoid of scent: the blossoms continue open about a week. The peduncle is usually near two inches long, slender and spreading: the herbage is clothed with a sort of fine nap, scarcely perceivable to the eye, but sensible to the touch. It was introduced from the Cape in 1799, and requires a warm greenhouse all the year. The soil, sandy loam: in winter it must be kept rather dry.



Hæmanthus coccineus.

No. 240.

HÆMANTHUS COCCINEUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been long cultivated in this country. The flowers, which appear in autumn, are nearly over before the leaves begin to push from the bulb; when full grown, each leaf is about a foot long, lying flat on the ground; these decay in the spring, after which the pots in which the bulbs are kept should stand without any water in a dry hot place till autumn: during the growing season they require a tolerable share of moisture and the protection of the greenhouse. They are slow of propagation, rarely throwing up any offsets: soil, sandy peat.



Banksia oblongifolia.

G. Loddiges del.

W. J. Smith sculp.

No. 241.

BANKSIA OBLONGIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TETRANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is one of the first species which was introduced from New South Wales, whence it was brought about the year 1792. It was called *dentata*, but that name is now transferred to another sort. It grows with us to five or six feet high, or more; having many knotty tubercles on the stem, especially near the root, which is frequently enlarged by them into a kind of irregular woody bulb.

The spike of flowers, which is short, is produced between the forks of the branches, and usually from wood four or five years old. It is above a year growing before the flowers open, which on our plant was in the month of November.

It is extremely difficult to propagate except by seeds, which are occasionally brought to this country. Like those of all this genus, they are enclosed in cells, which are excessively hard, and disposed as the flowers, forming a sort of cone, which in the

present species is generally four or five inches in length. Great care is necessary in opening these cells, that the seeds may not be injured. The plant must be kept in a greenhouse in winter, and potted in peat and loam.



Stapelia hamata.

No. 242.

STAPELIA HAMATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is one of the many species which were sent to Vienna by Scholl, from the South African desarts, before the year 1799. We have had it in cultivation for several years; but it never flowered with us till December last. It grows freely, and is a rather hardy kind, easily cultivated, and increased by cuttings. It should be kept in the greenhouse all the year, with a moderate allowance of water in the summer, but none in the winter. The soil most proper for it is a poor sandy loam.







Erica vestita alba.

No. 243.

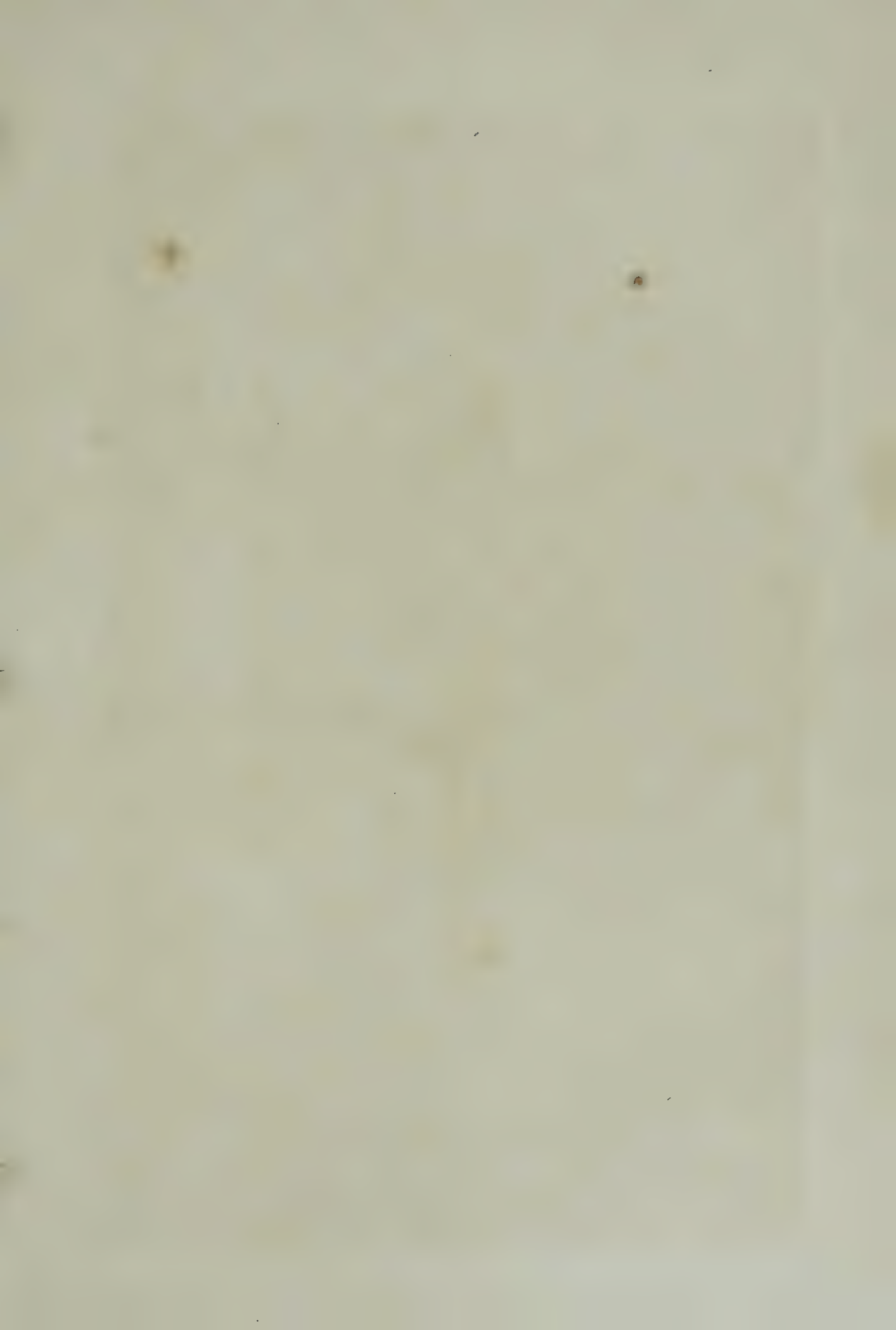
ERICA VESTITA *alba*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This elegant heath was raised about the year 1790. It is a native of the Cape, and flowers at different seasons. Our drawing was taken in the Spring. It is a much more delicate variety than either of the two former ones which we have published; and we find it rather inclined to grow tall and slender, the lower branches becoming bare. This propensity may be obviated by occasionally breaking off the tops, especially after flowering, which promotes the growth of side branches. The leaves being so closely set, the plant often suffers in winter from damps, which may be avoided, by placing it in a very airy situation in the greenhouse. The soil should be as for the others of this delightful genus.







Erica gracilis.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 244.

ERICA GRACILIS.

Class,	Order,
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a pleasing species, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was first brought about the year 1793.

It flowers at different seasons, but principally in the spring and autumn months, remaining a very long time in bloom.

It is easily increased by cuttings, and requires the usual greenhouse management in winter. Being a dwarf kind, it will not want a very large pot, and the soil must be sandy peat.





Ranunculus parnassifolius.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 245.

RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	POLYGYNIA.

.....

This beautiful plant is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Carinthia, as also the Pyrenees. It has been long known in this country, though very scarce. We received a plant of it many years ago, from our late valued friend, Mr. Donn, of Cambridge. This, by careful cultivation, has become the parent of a thriving progeny. It succeeds very well in a pot in sandy loam, without any protection, allowing it a sufficiency of water in the summer: it flowers in June, and sometimes ripens seeds; it may also be now and then successfully divided in the spring.

The genus *Ranunculus* has been amazingly extended of late. Willdenow, in his edition of Linnæus's *species plantarum* 1799, has sixty-one: Sir J. E. Smith, in Rees's *Cyclopædia*, has increased them to eighty-five; but De Candolle has almost doubled this number, describing 134, besides

twenty-one imperfectly known or doubtful,
in all, 155! This may be considered a
striking example of the progress of Botanical science during the last twenty years.



Passiflora alata.

No. 246.

PASSIFLORA ALATA.

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

PENTANDRIA.

.....

This splendid plant is a native of the West Indies: it was introduced in 1772, and flowers during the greater part of the summer. It is a very fine climber for a stove, which it will not fail to adorn, as well as perfume, with its beautiful and fragrant flowers. They last only one day, but are renewed in a continued and very abundant succession.

It is readily propagated by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil.

N. 247.



Borbonia laevigata.

G.C. fec.

No. 247.

BORBONIA LÆVIGATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

We received seeds of this rare plant from our late friend, Mr. George Scholl, who collected it at the Cape of Good Hope, before the year 1799.

It flowers abundantly in the summer months, and when well grown, is a very pretty greenhouse plant. As it becomes old, the lower branches grow naked and unsightly, which renders it necessary to renew the plant occasionally by cuttings, which succeed pretty readily: the soil should be sandy loam.





G. Loddiges del.

Cratægus glabra.

C. C. Sc.

No. 248.

CRATÆGUS GLABRA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	DIGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Japan and China: it was introduced about the year 1804. It is a fine, evergreen, shining leaved plant, growing very vigorously. The young shoots are of a beautiful red hue. It propagates with difficulty by cuttings, and has been tried by grafting on the common thorn, but does not stand. We are informed, that in France it is usual to bud it upon the Quince; yet whenever plants can be raised on their own roots, as in this case, it is obviously the best and most natural method.

With us it flowered in December; the blossoms were without scent. We have hitherto treated it as a greenhouse plant, but there is reason to believe that it will endure the winter very well out of doors; as from its early growth (beginning to push sometimes in January) it would seem to have originated in a climate far colder than our own.

Nº 249.



G. Loddiges del.

Mimosa sensitiva.

G. C. sc.

No. 249.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	MONOECIA.

.....

The sensitive plant is said to have been cultivated in the Oxford garden in 1648. It rises with a slender shrubby stem to the height of three or four feet, with loose pendulous branches, from the ends of which, for six inches or more in length, the flowers are produced in several heads; they usually appear in the Autumn, and are sometimes succeeded by seeds. It may also be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, and preserved in the stove. Like most other pinnated leaved plants, the leaves close in the evening, and open again early in the morning: they likewise move if touched, and the stalks, if pressed, fall down, but recover their former situation in a little time. This remarkable property, which also exists in some other plants, has exercised the ingenuity of naturalists in endeavouring to account for it. Their researches, however, have not yet much elucidated the matter, and it is not likely that

they will. It is indeed one of those problems which can be solved in no other way than by immediate reference to the Almighty Creator. He has endowed these plants with this faculty; and not one of His creatures, even the wisest of them, can assign a reason why. They may examine, they must admire, and if the study of such a subject does but assist to humble them in their own eyes, and to raise their minds towards the Author of their being; who can tell in how great a degree the end of its creation may be answered?

N. 250



Atragene austriaca

G. C. F. 18

No. 250.

ATRAGENE AUSTRIACA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	POLYGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the Austrian Alps, and was named by Scopoli. We received it from the excellent Baron Zois, in 1792; since which time it has become pretty general, being a very beautiful climber. Its elegant flowers are produced early in the spring, and last a considerable time: it may be increased by cuttings and layers, but much better by seed, which frequently ripens here, and it will thrive in almost any soil or situation, as it is extremely hardy.

The learned De Candolle has wholly discarded this genus, incorporating most of the species with Clematis, already unwieldy from its numbers. His reasons are that Atragene was supposed to have been applied by Theophrastus to Clematis vitalba! But this is a refinement of criticism, which perhaps few generic names would be altogether proof against.

INDEX TO VOL. II.

.....

	No.
<i>Ægiphila martinicensis</i> - <i>Martinico Ægiphila</i>	132
<i>Amaryllis spectabilis</i> - <i>Shewy Amaryllis</i>	159
<i>Androsace villosa</i> - <i>Villous Androsace</i>	188
<i>Anemone palmata</i> - <i>Palmated Anemone</i>	175
<i>Arbutus unedo rubra</i> - <i>Red flowered Strawberry Tree</i>	123
<i>Aretia vitaliana</i> - <i>Grass-leaved Aretia</i>	166
<i>Astragalus leucophæus</i> - <i>Dwarf white milk vetch</i>	111
<i>Begonia spatulata</i> - <i>Spatulate Begonia</i>	107
<i>Bossiaë linophylla</i> - <i>Narrow-leaved Bossiaë</i>	174
<i>Brucea ferruginea</i> - <i>Ash-leaved Brucea</i>	129
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	
<i>atrorubens</i> - <i>Dark red Camellia</i>	170
<i>incarnata</i> - <i>Blush do.</i>	140
<i>Carissa spinarum</i> - <i>Spiny Carissa</i>	162
<i>Ceanothus cœruleus</i> - <i>Blue Ceanothus</i>	110
<i>Cistus alpestris</i> - <i>Alpine Cistus</i>	131
<i>Commelina tuberosa</i> - <i>Tuberous Commelina</i>	193
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> - <i>Three-leaved Coptis</i>	173
<i>Corræa alba</i> - <i>White Corræa</i>	152
<i>speciosa</i> - <i>Red do.</i>	112
<i>Cyclamen coum</i> - <i>Spring Cyclamen</i>	108
<i>Cypripedium humile</i> - <i>Dwarf Lady's Slipper</i>	130
<i>Cyrtopodium andersonii</i> - <i>Anderson's Cyrtopodium</i>	121
<i>Daphne gnidium</i> - <i>Flax-leaved Daphne</i>	150
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> - <i>Hare's-foot fern</i>	142
<i>Diosma amœna</i> - <i>Oval-leaved Diosma</i>	161
<i>Dracæna ferrea</i> - <i>Purple Dracæna</i>	136
<i>Dracocephalum grandiflorum</i> - <i>Great flowered Dragon's head</i>	180
<i>Epacris pulchella</i> - <i>Sweet-scented Epacris</i>	194
<i>Epigæa repens</i> - <i>Creeping Epigæa</i>	160
<i>Epipactis palustris</i> - <i>Marsh Epipactis</i>	156

INDEX TO VOL. II.

	INDEX TO VOL. IV.	No.
<i>Erica aitoniana</i>	- - - <i>Aiton's Heath</i>	- - - 144
<i>barbata</i>	- - - <i>Bearded do.</i>	- - - 124
<i>blandfordiana</i>	- - - <i>Lord Blandford's do.</i>	- - - 115
<i>caffra</i>	- - - <i>Scented do.</i>	- - - 196
<i>campanulata</i>	- - - <i>Bell-flowered do.</i>	- - - 184
<i>concava</i>	- - - <i>Concave do.</i>	- - - 134
<i>daphnoides</i>	- - - <i>Daphne-like do.</i>	- - - 154
<i>elegans</i>	- - - <i>Elegant do.</i>	- - - 185
<i>erosa</i>	- - - <i>Torn-flowered do.</i>	- - - 133
<i>floribunda</i>	- - - <i>Abundant do.</i>	- - - 176
<i>linnaeana</i>	- - - <i>Linnaeus's do.</i>	- - - 102
<i>longipedunculata</i>	- - - <i>Long-stalked do.</i>	- - - 103
<i>mammosa</i>	- - - <i>Nipple do.</i>	- - - 125
<i>mundula</i>	- - - <i>Neat do.</i>	- - - 114
<i>orbicularis</i>	- - - <i>Orbicular-headed do.</i>	- - - 153
<i>parmentierii</i>	- - - <i>Parmentier's do.</i>	- - - 197
<i>pubescens</i>	- - - <i>Downy do.</i>	- - - 167
<i>shannoni</i>	- - - <i>Lady Shannon's do.</i>	- - - 168
<i>transparens</i>	- - - <i>Transparent do.</i>	- - - 177
<i>verticillata</i>	- - - <i>Whorl-flowered do.</i>	- - - 145
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	- - - <i>Cypress Spurge</i>	- - - 118
<i>Goodyera discolor</i>	- - - <i>Two-coloured Goodyera</i>	- - - 143
<i>Helicteres isora</i>	- - - <i>Screw Tree</i>	- - - 119
<i>Hudsonia ericoides</i>	- - - <i>Heath Cistus</i>	- - - 192
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	- - - <i>New Holland Indigo</i>	- - - 149
<i>Jatropha gossipifolia</i>	- - - <i>Cotton-leaved Physic-nut</i>	- - - 117
<i>Justicia bicolor</i>	- - - <i>Two-coloured Justicia</i>	- - - 165
<i>nervosa</i>	- - - <i>Nervose do.</i>	- - - 146
<i>Liatris pumila</i>	- - - <i>Dwarf Liatris</i>	- - - 147
<i>Linnæa borealis</i>	- - - <i>Trailing Linnaea</i>	- - - 183
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	- - - <i>Narbonne Flax</i>	- - - 190
<i>Mahernia diffusa</i>	- - - <i>Procumbent Mahernia</i>	- - - 187
<i>Malaxis liliifolia</i>	- - - <i>Lily-leaved Malaxis</i>	- - - 198
<i>Mantisia saltatoria</i>	- - - <i>Opera girls</i>	- - - 137
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	- - - <i>Hypericum-leaved Melaleuca</i>	- - - 199
<i>pulchella</i>	- - - <i>Neat do.</i>	- - - 200
<i>Menziesia cœrulea</i>	- - - <i>Blue Menziesia</i>	- - - 164
<i>Metrosideros hispida</i>	- - - <i>Rough Metrosideros</i>	- - - 106
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	- - - <i>Marsh scorpion grass</i>	- - - 169
<i>Myrtus pimenta latifolia</i>	- - - <i>Allspice Tree</i>	- - - 178
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	- - - <i>Shrubby Oxylobium</i>	- - - 163

INDEX TO VOL. II.

	No.
Passiflora hirsuta - - -	Hairy passion flower - 138
. . . . lunata - - -	Moon-shaped do. - - 181
. . . . punctata - - -	Dotted do. - - - 101
. . . . serratifolia - - -	Saw-leaved do. - - - 195
Pelargonium ardens - - -	Burning Geranium - 139
. ignescens - - -	Fiery do. - - - - 109
Petiveria alliacea - - -	Guinea-hen Weed - - 148
Phyllanthus reticulata - - -	Netted-leaved Phyllan- thus - - - - - 116
Phyteuma orbicularis - - -	Round-headed Ram- pion - - - - - 122
Pimelia pauciflora - - -	Few-flowered Pimelia - 179
Piper coriaceum - - -	Leathery-leaved Pepper 128
Pomaderris phyllicæfolia - - -	Phylla-leaved Poma- derris - - - - - 120
Primula villosa - - -	Villous Primula - - 182
Pyrethrum saxatile - - -	Rock Feverfew - - - 126
Quassia amara - - -	Bitter Quassia - - - 172
Rubus rosæfolius - - -	Rose-leaved Bramble - 158
Satyrium cucullatum - - -	Hooded Satyrium - - 104
Saxifraga cuscutæformis - - -	Dodder Saxifrage - - 186
Scilla sibirica - - -	Siberian Squill - - - 151
Solidago minuta - - -	Least Golden Rod - - 189
Stapelia deflexa - - -	Deflexed Stapelia - - 135
. . . . irrorata - - -	Dewy do. - - - - 127
. . . . planiflora - - -	Plane-flowered do. - - 191
Struthiola ovata - - -	Oval-leaved Struthiola 141
Stylidium fruticosum - - -	Shrubby Stylidium - 171
Trientalis europæus - - -	European Trientalis - 105
Tristania neriifolia - - -	Oleander-leaved Tris- tania - - - - - 157
Zamia debilis - - -	Long-leaved Zamia - 155
. . . pygmæa - - -	Least do. - - - - 113

.....

W. Wilson, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.

CATALOGUE
OF
P L A N T S,
WHICH ARE SOLD BY
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS,
Nursery & Seedsmen,
AT
HACKNEY,
NEAR
LONDON.

THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. WILSON, 4, GREVILLE-STREET, HATTON-GARDEN.

1818.

*** The numbers placed after the names refer to
the figures in the Botanical Cabinet.*

STOVE PLANTS.

ABROMA	AFZELIA	ANDROMEDA
angusta	splendens	jamaicensis
ABRUS	AGAVE	ANNONA
precatorius	lurida	ferruginea
ACACIA	virginica	muricata
ceratonia	AGLIA	palustris
copallina	odorata	reticulata
cornigera	ALEURITES	squamosa
farnesiana	triloba	tripetala
flexuosa	ALLAMANDA	ANTIDESMA
houstoni	catbartica	paniculata
latisiliqua	ALPINIA	APONOGETON
lebbeck	calcarata	distachyon
mollis	malaccensis	ARALIA
nilotica	mutica	capitata
odoratissima	nutans	ARDISIA
peregrina	ALSTRÆMERIA	acuminata
purpurea	ligtu—17	elegans
sericea	salsilla	excelsa
stipulacea	AMARYLLIS	littorale
suberosa	aurea	solanacea
ACHANIA	crocata	ARECA
mollis	curvifolia	catechu
ACHRAS	equestris	oleracea
argentea	pleno	ARISTOLOCHIA
sapota	gigantea	triloba
ACHYRANTHES	grandis	ARTOCARPUS
porrigens	radiata	incisa
ACROSTICHUM	reginæ	integrifolia
alcicorne	reticulata	ARUM
calomelanos	spectabilis	colocasia
ADANSONIA	tubispatha	esculentum
digitata	yuccoides	pedatum
ADENANTHERA	zeylanica	sagittæfolium
pavonina	AMERIMNON	viviparum
ÆGIPHILA	latifolium	ASCLEPIAS
martinicensis	violaceum	cristata
ÆRIDES	AMOMUM	curassavica
paniculatum	afzelii	ASPIDIUM
AFZELIA	dealbatum	exaltatum
discolor	sylvestris	patens
grandis	ANACARDIUM	ASPLENIUM
	occidentale	ebeneum—5

ASPLENIUM
præmorsum
rhizophyllum

ATRAGENE
zeylanica

AUBLETIA
tibourbu

AVERRHOA
bilimbi

BACTRIS
globosa
minor

BÆOBOTRIS
indica

BAMBUSA
arundinacea
glauca

BANISTERIA
chrysophylla
ciliata
fulgens
laurifolia
purpurea

BAPHIA
nitida

BARLERIA
cristata
purpurea

BAUHINIA
aculeata
acuminata
anatomica
divaricata
foliosa
parvifolia
porrecta

BEGONIA
acuminata
dichotoma
discolor
nitida
spatulata—107
suaveolens—69

BERRIA
anemonilla

BESLERIA
melittifolia
serrulata

BIGNONIA
æquinoctialis
alliacea
filicifolia

BIGNONIA
indica
laurifolia

leucoxylon
lucida

multifida
ophthalmia
paniculata

procera
pubescens
venusta
unguis

BIXA
orellana

BLAKEA
trinervis

BLECHNUM
occidentale

BLETIA
hyacinthina
tankervilliae—20
verecunda

BLIGHIA
sapida

BOCCONIA
frutescens—83

BOERHAAVIA
scandens

BOMBAX
ceiba

BONAPARTIA
juncea

BRASSAVOLA
cucullata

BROMELIA
ananas
fol. variegatis

bracteata
pinguin

BROSSÆA
coccinea

BROWNEA
coccinea

BRUCEA
ferruginea—129

BRUNFELSIA
americana

montana
undulata

BRYONIA
deltoides

BRYOPHYLLUM
calycinum

BUBROMA
guazuma

BUMELIA
nigra

BURGLARIA
angustifolia

lucida

BURSERA
gummifera

BUTEA
frondosa

CACALIA
bicolor

CACTUS
brasiliensis
cochinilliferus
curassavicus
cylindricus
dillenii
elatior

ficus indica
flagelliformis
grandiflorus
griseus

mammillaris
melocactus
monstrosus

nobilis
opuntia

pendulus
pereskia
peruvianus

phyllanthus
proliferus
royeni

speciosus
spinosissimus
stellatus—79

tetragonus
triacanthus
triangularis

CÆSALPINIA
bijuga

paniculata
sappan
tortuosa

CALADIUM
bicolor
seguinum

CALAMUS præmorsa zalacca	CERBERA ahouai laurifolia manghas thevetia	COCCOLOBA angustifolia barbadensis excoriata obtusifolia pubescens punctata uvifera
CALLA occulta—12	CESTRUM angustifolium fœtidissimum laurifolium	COCOS aculeata nucifera
CALLICARPA latifolia	CHAMÆROPS humilis hystrix serrulata	CODARIUM nitidum
CALOPHYLLUM calaba	CHIOCocca racemosa	COFFEA arabica guineensis
CALOPOGON pulchellus	CHRYSOPHYLLUM argenteum cainito fuscum glabrum macrophyllum	COLUMNÆA hirsuta scandens
CALOTROPIS gigantea	CICCA disticha	COMMELINA tuberosa
CAMERARIA dubia	CINCHONA caribæa	COMOCLADIA integrifolia
CANELLA laurifolia	CINERARIA petasitis	CONVOLVULUS cairicus coccineus dissectus gangeticus jalapa luteus rotundifolius speciosus versicolor
CAPPARIS angustifolia cynophallophora frondosa linearis sinuata spinosa trifoliata	CISSAMPELOS smilacina	COPAIFERA diphylla officinalis
CARICA papaya	CISSUS acida	CORDIA colococca monoica scabra sebestena spinescens
CARISSA carandas spinarum	CITHAREXYLUM cinereum quadrangulum	CORNUTIA pyramidata
CAROLINEA insignis minor	CITRUS trifoliata	CORYPIA elata minor palmetto umbraculifera
CARYOTA mitis urens	CLERODENDRUM fortunatum fragrans inermis paniculatum squamatum tomentosum	COSTUS arabicus
CASSIA alata atomaria bicausularis biflora corymbosa fistula floribunda stipulacea viminea	CLITORIA brasiliiana fruticosa ternatea	
CATESBÆA latifolia spinosa	CLUSIA flava rosea	
CECROPIA peltata		

COSTUS
lanatus
COTYLEDON
crenata
CRATÆVA
fragrans
glaucā
gynandra
CRESCENTIA
cucurbitina
CRINUM
amabile
americanum
asiaticum
cruentum
erubescens—31
latifolium
mauritianum
CROSSANDRA
undulata
CROTON
angustifolium
digitatum
drupaceum
pictum
polygamum
sebiferum
variegatum
CURCULIGO
orchioides
CURCUMA
elata
zanthorhiza
CYCAS
circinalis
glaucā
revoluta
CYMBIDIUM
aloifolium
ensifolium
sinense—37
CYNANCHUM
viridiflorum
CYPERUS
alternifolius
CYRILLA
pulchella
CYRTANTHUS
obliquus
CYRTOPODIUM
andersonii—121

DATURA
arborea
DIANELLA
ensifolia
DILLENIA
speciosa
DIMOCARPUS
litchi
longam
DIONÆA
muscipula—48
DIOSPYRUS
cordifolia
kaki
DOODIA
aspera—39
DORSTENIA
contrajerva
DORYANTHUS
excelsa
DRACÆNA
arborea
cernua
draco
ferrea
fragrans
purpurea
spicata
umbraculifera
DRACONTIUM
cordifolium
hastatum
nymphæifolium
pertusum
DURANTA
ellisii
inermis
parvifolia
plumierii
DUROIA
eriopila
ECHITES
elastica
grandiflora
madagascarcensis
suberecta
torulosa
ELÆODENDRUM
orientale
ELAIS
montana

ELATE
sylvestris
ELEAGNUS
latifolia
ELEPHANTOPUS
scaber
EMBRYOPTERIS
adiantifolia
glutinifera
EPIDENDRUM
ciliare—9
cochleatum—22
cuspidatum—10
elongatum
fuscum
nutans
umbellatum—26
ERYTHALIS
fruticosa
ERYTHRINA
abyssinica
corallodendron
flammula
herbacea
incana
ovalifolia
EUGENIA
amboinensis
auriculata
baruensis
bracteata
caryophyllata
fragrans
glaucā
jambos
malaccensis
uniflora
zeylanica
EUPATORIUM
malabaricum
EUPHORBIA
caput medusæ
cotinifolia
mauritanica
meloformis
punicea
tithymaloides
toxicaria
FAGARA
pterota
FERREOLA
buxifolia

FICUS	GLORIOSA	HEDYSARUM
acuminata	superba	pictum
aquatica	GLOXINIA	triquetrum
asperrima	maculata	strobiliferum
bengalensis	speciosa—28	HELICONIA
benamina	GNETUM	bihai
cordata	gnemon	psittacorum
dumosa	GOMPHIA	HELICTERIS
elastica	lævigata	isora—119
elliptica	nitida	HERETIERA
lanceolata	GONDELIA	littoralis
longifolia	spinosa	HERANDIA
macrophylla	GONOLOBUS	sonora
nervosa	diadematus	HEYNIA
nitida	GOSSYPIUM	trijuga
nymphæifolia	guineensis	HIBISCUS
pumila	GOUANIA	acerifolius
religiosa	domingensis	clatus
repens	GREWIA	heterophyllus
retusa	asiatica	macrophyllus
viscifolia	lutea	mutabilis
FLACOURTIA	pilosa	patersonius
ramontchi	ulmifolia	pedunculatus
FLEMINGIA	GRISLEA	populneus
congesta	tomentosa	rosa sinensis
GÆRTNERA	GUAIAACUM	<i>fl. pleno</i>
racemosa	officinale	<i>coccinea pl.</i>
GARCINIA	GUAREA	<i>pallida pl.</i>
mangostana	trichilioides	tiliaceus
GARDENIA	GUETTARDA	HILLIA
amœna	lucida	longiflora
angustifolia	GUILANDINA	HIPPOMANE
campanulata	bonducella	mancinella
latifolia	GUSTAVIA	HOMALEUM
longiflora	augusta	racemosum
lucida	GYROCARPUS	HURA
mexicana	jacquinii	crepitans
randia	HÆMANTHUS	HYMENÆA
rothmannii	puniceus	courbaril
theobromæfolia	HÆMATOXYLUM	verrucosa
thunbergia	campechianum	JACQUINIA
uliginosa	HAMELLIA	armillaris
GEODORUM	axillaris	mexicana
citrinum	patens	JAMBOLIFERA
GEOFFROYA	ventricosa	pedunculata
inermis	HEDYCHIUM	JASMINUM
GESNERIA	angustifolium	auriculatum
tomentosa	coronarium	flexilis
GLOBBA	HEDYSARUM	glaucum
marantina—100	gyrans	hirsutum
	gyroides	sambac

JASMINUM

sambac
pleno
toscanum
 trinervium
 undulatum

JATROPHA

australis
 curcas
 gossipifolia—117
 multifida
 panduræfolia

INGA

purpurea
 unguiscati

INOCARPUS

edulis

IPOMÆA

hederacea
 insignis
 repanda
 sanguinea
 tuberosa
 versicolor

JONESIA

pinnata

JUSSIEUA

grandiflora

JUSTICIA

bicolor
 coccinea
 ecbolium
 flava
 lucida
 nervosa
 nigricans
 picta
 pulchella
 radula
 salicifolia
 sanguinea
 scandens
 spinosa
 superba

IXORA

alba
 arborea
 coccinea
 grandiflora
 pavetta
 rubra

KÆMPFERIA

rotunda

LAGERSTRÆMIA

indica
alba

reginæ

LANTANA

aculeata
 camara
 mista—68
 nivea

LATANIA

borboniensis

LAURUS

cassia
 cinnamomum
 culilaban
 glauca
 gracilis
 mauritiana
 persea

LAWSONIA

inermis

LECYTHIS

bracteata

LEEA

hirta

LICUALA

spinosa

LIMONIA

pentaphylla
 scandens
 trifoliata—18

LOBELIA

longiflora

LORMERIA

cuneifolia

LYCOPODIUM

nudum

LYGODIUM

flexuosum
 scandens

MACROCNEMON

striatum

MAGNOLIA

pumila

MALPIGHIA

angustifolia
 canescens
 coccigera
 crassifolia

MALPIGHIA

ferruginea
 glabra
 glandulifera
 hirta
 nitida
 punicæfolia
 volubilis
 urens

MAMMEA

americana

MANGIFERA

indica

MANTISIA

saltatoria

MARANTA

tonchat
 zebrina

MARICA

northiana
 paludosa

MELALEUCA

leucadendron

MELASTOMA

albescens
 corymbosa
 lævigata
 malabarica
 tetrandra

MELHANIA

angustifolia
 erythroxylo
 ferruginea

MELICOCCA

bijuga

MELODINUS

scandens

MIMOSA

sensitiva

MIMUSOPS

elengi

MODECCA

lobata

MONETIA

barlerioides

MONNIERIA

amplexifolia

MORINDA

rojoc

MURRAYA

exotica

MUSA	PANCRATIUM	PETRÆA
coccinea	caribæum	volubilis
paradisiaca	carolinianum	PHCENIX
sapientum	littorale	dactylifera
MYGINDA	mexicanum	farinifera
rhacoma	nutans	pygmæa
MYRISTICA	rotatum—19	PHRYNIUM
fatua	speciosum	spicatum
MYRTUS	PANDANUS	PHYLLANTHUS
acris	latifolius	emblica
disticha	odoratissimus	grandifolia
dumosus	reflexus	reticulata—116
fragrans	PASSIFLORA	scandens
pimenta	alata	turbinatus
<i>longifolia</i>	ciliata	PINUS
tomentosa	foetida	sumatrana
NEOTTIA	glauc	PIPER
elata	hirsuta	blandum
picta	holosericea	clusiæfolium
speciosa	incarnata	coriaceum—128
NERIUM	laurifolia	magnoliæfolium
coronatum	lunata	nigrum
tinctorium	lutea	polystachion
NISSOLIA	maliformis	reticulatum
spinosa	minima	triphyllum
NYCTANTHES	multiflora	PISCIDIA
arborescens	murucuja	erythrina
NYMPHÆA	palmata—97	PISONIA
cœrulea	pedunculata	aculeata
lotus	peltata	nigricans
pubescens	picta	PITCAIRNIA
pygmæa	princeps—84	angustifolia
stellata	punctata—101	bracteata
versicolor	quadrangularis	bromeliæfolia
OLEA	rubra	graminifolia
asiatica	serratifolia	integrifolia
marginata	suberosa	latifolia
OMPHALEA	trifurcata	PLUMBAGO
triandra	vitiginea	rosea
ONCIDIUM	PAVETTA	zeylanica
altissimum	indica	PLUMIERIA
ORNITHIDIUM	villosa	alba
coccineum	PAULLINEA	aurantia
PÆDERIA	caribæa	obtus
foetida	PELIOSANTHUS	parvifolia
PANAX	teta	rubra
aculeatum	PERGULARIA	POINCIANA
fruticosum	minor	pulcherrima
PANCRATIUM	odoratissima	POLYPODIUM
amboinense	PETIVERIA	adscendens
amœnum	alliacea	aureum

POLYPODIUM

decurrens
effusum
phyllitides

PORTLANDIA

coccinea
grandiflora
hexandria

POTHOS

acaulis
cannæfolia
cordata
integrifolia

PSIDIUM

chinensis
fragrans
montanum
pomiferum
pyriferum

PSYCHOTRIA

citrifolia

PTERIS

grandifolia
serrulata

PTEROSPERMUM

acerifolium
suberifolium

QUASSIA

amara

QUISQUALIS

indica

RAUWOLFIA

glabra

RHAMNUS

lotus
microphyllus

RHAPIS

flabelliformis

RHIZOPHORA

mangle

RHUS

chinensis
javanicum
succedaneum

RICINUS

lividus

RONDELETIA

americana
hirta

RUELLIA

formosa

RUIZIA

aurea
variabilis

RUSSELIA

multiflora

SACCHARUM

officinarum

SAMYDA

rosea
serrulata

SAGITTARIA

lancifolia
sinensis

SALVIA

violacea

SANSEVIERA

guineensis

SAPINDUS

laurifolius
saponaria

SAPIUM

aucuparium

SCHINUS

molle

SCHOTIA

speciosa
tamarindifolia

SECURIDACCA

volubilis

SECURINEGA

nitida

SOLANDRA

grandiflora
minor

SOLANUM

amazonium
bahamense
coccineum
giganteum
seafortianum
spinosissimum

SOPHORA

tomentosa

SPATHELIA

simplex

SPONDIAS

niombin
myrobalanus

STACHYTARPHETA

mutabilis

STERCULIA

balanghas
foetida
guineensis
platanifolia
STRELITZIA
angustifolia
augusta
juncea
reginæ

humilis

STRYCHNOS

nux vomica

SWIETENIA

mahagoni

TABERNÆMON-

TANA

citrifolia
laurifolia

TACCA

integrifolia

TALINUM

patens

TAMARINDUS

indica

TECTONA

grandis

TERMINALIA

amboinense
angustifolia
baki

catappa

disticha

THEOBROMA

cacao

THUNBERGIA

fragrans

TILLANDSIA

amœna—76
flexuosa

TOURNEFORTIA

cymosa
volubilis

TRADESCANTIA

cristata

TRIOPTERIS

sericea

TUPISTRA

squalida

VANILLA

planifolia

Stove Plants.

11

VARRONIA

mollis

VINCA

alba

rosea

VITEX

arborea

trifolia

VOLKAMERIA

aculeata

URANIA

speciosa

URTICA

nivea

UVARIA

odoratissima

WEBERA

corymbosa

WOODWARDIA

radicans

XYLOPHYLLA

angustifolia

falcata

latifolia

montana

ZAMIA

cycadis

debilis

dentata

ZAMIA

furfuracea

integrifolia

latifolia

pumila

pungens

pygmæa—113

spiralis

ZINGIBER

officinalis

ZIZIPHUS

jujube

ZOISIA

albiflora

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

ACACIA

alata

angustifolia

armata—49

biflora

dealbata

decipiens

decurrens

discolor

falcata

floribunda

juniperina

linifolia

longifolia

lophantha

melanoxylon

myrtifolia

pubescens

pulchella

rutæfolia

scoparia

stricta—99

taxifolia

verticillata

undulata

ADIANTUM

capillus veneris

pedatum

ÆSTELIA

fragrans

præmorsa

AGAPANTHUS

media

minor—42

umbellatus

fol. varieg.

AGAVE

americana

virginica

AGERATUM

cælestinum

ALBUCA

minor

vittata

ALOE

arachnoides

pumila

brevifolia

cymbiformis

foliolosa

ALOE

glauca

humilis

latifolia

lingua

maculata

margaritifera

mitriformis

nigricans

pentagona

plicatilis

retusa

rigida

saponaria

variegata

verrucosa

viscosa

vulgaris

ALONSOA

incisifolia

ALSTROEMERIA

pelegrina

AMARYLLIS

atamasco

belladonna

formosissima

AMARYLLIS	ARISTOLOCHIA	BANKSIA
longifolia	sempervirens	plumosa
revoluta	ARISTOTELIA	serrata
sarniensis	macqui	spinulosa
vittata	ARMERIA	verticillata
undulata	fruticosa	BAUERA
ANACAMPSEROS	ASPALATHUS	humilis
filamentosa	albens	rubroides
ANAGALLIS	carnosa	BEAUFORTIA
fruticosa	ciliaris	decussata
monelli	ulicifolia	BEJARIA
ANAGYRIS	ASPARAGUS	paniculata
fœtida	albus	BERCKHEYA
ANDERSONIA	capensis	grandiflora
sprengelioides	declinatus	BIGNONIA
ANDROMEDA	retrofractus	capreolata
ferruginea	ASTER	grandiflora
ANIGOZANTHUS	argophyllus	BILLARDIERA
flavida	australis	longiflora
ANTHERICUM	dentatus	mutabilis
frutescens	liratus	scandens
revolutum	reflexus	BORBONIA
ANTHOLYZA	ASTROLOMA	acuminata
æthiopica	humifusa	crenata
ANTHYLLIS	juniperina	lævigata
barbajovis	ATHANASIA	lanceolata—81
echinata	maritima	BORONIA
erinacea	ATRAGENE	pinnata
hermanniæ	capensis	BOSEA
AOTUS	ATRAPHAXIS	yermavora
villosa	undulata	BOSSIÆA
ARAUCARIA	AZALEA	heterophylla
excelsa	indica	linophylla
ARBUTUS	BABIANA	prostrata
canariensis	fragrans	scolopendrium
ARCTOTIS	plicata	BOTRYCEROS
acaulis	tubiflora	laurinus
argentea	BACCHARIS	BOUVARDIA
dentata	neriifolia	triphylla
maculata	BÆCKIA	versicolor
superba	virgata	BRACHYSEMA
ARDISIA	BANKSIA	latifolia
crenulata—2	collina	BRUNIA
ARDUINEA	dentata	abrotanoides
spinosa	ericæfolia	elegans
ARISTEA	integrifolia	ericoides
capitata	latifolia	fragaroides
cyanea	littorale	imbricata
spiralis	marcescens	lanuginosa
ARISTOLOCHIA	marginata—61	nodiflora
glauca	paludosa	palcacea

- BRUNIA**
 speciosa
 superba
BRUNSVIGIA
 ciliaris
 falcata
 multiflora
BUBON
 galbanum
BUDDLEA
 salvifolia
BUPHTHALMUM
 sericeum
BURSARIA
 spinosa
BYSTROPOGON
 punctatum
CACALIA
 anteuphorbium
 canescens
 ficoides
CALCEOLARIA
 fothergillii
CALENDULA
 graminifolia—57
 tragus
 viscosa
CALLA
 æthiopica
CALLICARPA
 americana
 chinensis
CALLICOMA
 serratifolia
CALLISTACHIS
 lanceolata
 ovata
CALOTHAMNUS
 quadrifida
 villosa—92
CAMELLIA
 japonica
 flore pleno alba
 anemonæflora
 atrorubens
 carnea
 expansa
 incarnata
 myrtifolia
 pæonæflora
 pomponia
CAMELLIA
 rabra
 variegata
 sasanqua
CAMPANULA
 rupestris
CAMPHOROSMA
 monspeliaca
CANARINA
 campanula
CAPPARIS
 breyenia
CAPKARIA
 lanceolata
 undulata
CASSIA
 capensis
CASSINE
 capensis
 maurocena
CASUARINA
 equisetifolia
 stricta
 torulosa
CEANOTHUS
 africanus
 cœruleus—110
CELASTRUS
 buxifolius
 lucidus
 pyracantha
CENTAUREA
 africana
CERATONIA
 siliqua
CHEIRANTHUS
 mutabilis
 tristis
CHIRONIA
 baccifera
 decussata
 frutescens
 jasminoides—27
 linoides
CHORIZEMA
 nana
CINERARIA
 amelloides
 aurita
 cruenta
CISSAMPELOS
 capensis
CISSUS
 antarctica
 quinata
CISTUS
 albidus
 algarvensis
 creticus
 crispus
 formosus
 fumana
 halimifolius
 lævipes
 oleæfolius
 syriacus
 umbellatus
CITRUS
 acris
 aurantium
 fol. varieg.
 cornutum
 crassifolium
 crispum
 hermaphroditum
 melitensis
 fr. oblongis
 myrtifolium
 pyriformis
 salicifolium
 sinensis
 tangerana
 decumanus
 limon
 fol. argent.
 medica
 fol. var.
 aromatica
 nobilis
CLEMATIS
 aristata
 brachiata
CLETHRA
 arborea
CLIFFORTIA
 arachnoides
 ilicifolia
 obcordata
 ruscifolia
 trifoliata

CNEORUM	CULLUMIA	DILLWYNIA
tricoccum	ciliaris	glaberrima
COBÆA	CUPRESSUS	plumosa
scandens	australis	DIOSMA
COLUTEA	capensis	acuminata
frutescens	chinensis	ambigua
COMMERSONIA	lusitanica	capitata
aculeata	CURTISIA	cerefolia
CONVOLVULUS	faginea	ciliata
althæoides	CYANELLA	cordifolia
bryonifolius	capensis	corymbosa
canariensis	CYCLAMEN	crassifolia
cneorum	com—108	crenata
farinosus	hederæfolium	cupressina
pannifolius	persicum	ericoides
CORCHORUS	CYNANCHUM	foetidissima
japonicus	pilosum	fragrans
CORREA	CYRTANTHUS	hybrida
alba	angustifolius	hirsuta
speciosa—112	CYTISUS	hispida
virens	divaricatus	imbricata
CORONILLA	hirsutus	<i>minor</i>
glauca	proliferus	lanceolata
juncea	DAIS	latifolia
viminea	cotinifolia	linifolia
COTYLEDON	DAPHNE	orbicularis
orbicularis	gnidium	ovata
CRASSULA	odora	pulchella
coccinea	<i>fol. var.</i>	reclinata
columnaris	<i>fl. rubra</i>	reflexa
cotyledon	oleoides	rubra
dichotoma	tarton-raira	rugosa
imbricata	DAVALLIA	scoparia
lactea	canariensis	serratifolia
obliqua	DAVIESIA	speciosa
odoratissima	glauca—43	tenella
orbicularis	latifolia	tenuissima
pellucida	ulicina—44	teretifolia
perfoliata	DECUMARIA	tetragona
portulacaria	prostrata	tomentosa
CRATÆGUS	sarmentosa	villosa
arbutifolia	DIANELLA	virgata
glabra	cœrulea	uniflora
indica	DIANTHUS	DISANDRA
CROTALARIA	fruticosus	prostrata
cordata	japonicus	DODONÆA
floribunda	DIGITALIS	angustifolia
laburnifolia	canariensis	linearis
purpurea	sceptrum	triquetra
CROWEA	DILLWYNIA	viscosa
saligna	ericæfolia	

DOLICHOS

lignosus

DORYCNIUM

monspeliensis

DRIMIA

acuminata

lanceæfolia

DRYANDRA

floribunda

ECHIUM

ambiguum

fruticosum

lineatum

thyrsiflorum

EDWARDSIA

grandiflora

macrophylla

microphylla

minima

ELÆOCARPUS

cyaneus

ELICHRYSUM

argenteum

canescens

fasciculatum

rubrum

filiforme

herbaceum

proliferum—8

retortum

sesamoides

spatulatum

speciosissimum

spectabile—39

spirale

splendens

vestitum

EMPETRUM

album

EMPLEURUM

serrulatum

EPACRIS

attenuata—38

grandiflora—21

obtusifolia

pulchella

purpurascens

rosea

ERICA

absynthoides

ERICA

actea

acuminata

acuta

acutangularis

agregata

aitoniana

albens—95

amœna

ampullacea

andromedæflora

arborea

squiarrosa

arbutiflora

arctata

archeriana

ardens—47

aristata—73

articularis

aurea

baccans

banksii

barbata

bergiana

bicolor

biflora

blæria—85

blanda—13

blandfordiana—115

bomplandia

bruniades

caffra

calycina

campanulata

capitata

carinata

cerinthoides

clatior

cernua

cistifolia—124

cliffordiana—34

coccinea

colorans

comosa

alba

complanata

concava

concolor

concinna

conferta

ERICA

congesta

conspicua

constantia

corifolia

costata

coventrya

cruenta

cubica

minor

curviflora

cussonia

cylindrica

daphneflora

daphnoides

declinata

decora

deflexa

demissa

denticulata

depressa

discolor

divaricata

droseroides

dumosa

echiiflora

coccinea

elata

elegans

elongata

empetrifolia

empetrioides

epistomia

eriocephala

erosa

erubescens

ewerana

pilosa

expansa

exsurgens

fascicularis

fastigiata

filamentosa

fimbriata

finitima

flaccida

flagelliformis

flava

flexuosa

floribunda

florida

ERICA

foliosa
 follicularis
 formosa
 fragrans
 fucata
 fulgida
 furfurosa
 gellida
 gemmiflora
 glabra
 glauca
 globosa
 glomerata
 glutinosa
 gracilis
 grandiflora
 humilis
 halicacaba
 hibbertiana
 hirtiflora
 hispidula
 humea
 hyacinthoides
 ignescens
 imbecilla
 imbricata
 incana
 incarnata
 inflata
 infundibuliformis
 intertexta
 insulsa
 irbyana
 jasminiflora
 juliana
 kalmiana
 lachnæfolia
 lactiflora
 lævis
 lambertiana
 lanuginosa
 lawsonii
 laxa
 leeana
 leucanthera
 linnæa—102
 linnæoides
 livida
 longiflora

ERICA

longipedunculata—
 103
 lucida
 lutea—64
 luteo alba
 lutescens
 magnifica
 mammosa—125
 margaritacea
 marifolia
 massoni
 mediterranea
 melanthera
 melastoma
 mellifera
 metulæflora
 micrantha
 mirabilis
 modesta
 mollissima
 monadelphæ
 monsoniana
 montana
 mucosa—35
 mucosoides
 multiflora
 mundula—114
 muscari
 mutabilis—46
 nigrita—34
 nitans
 nivea
 nobilis
 nolæflora
 obbata
 obcordata
 obliqua—14
 octogona
 ocularis
 odorata
 orbiculata
 ovata
 palustris—4
 paniculata
 parmentieria
 pattersonia
 major
 coccinea
 pedunculata

ERICA

pellucida
 pendula
 perlata
 persoluta
 rubra
 perspicua
 petiolata
 peziza
 physodes
 picta
 pilosa
 pinaster
 purpurea
 pinifolia
 plukenetii
 alba
 nana
 plumosa
 pomifera
 præcox
 prægnans
 præstans
 primuloides
 propendens—63
 pubescens
 pulchella
 pulverulenta
 pumila
 pura—72
 pyramidalis
 ramentacea
 recurva
 reflexa
 regerminans
 resinosa
 retorta
 rigida
 rosa solis
 rosea
 roseo alba
 rubella
 rubens
 rugata
 rupestris
 salisburia
 sanguiflua
 sanguinea—86
 sanguinolenta
 savillea—96

ERICA

scabra
 scabriuscula
 schollii
 scariosa
 scoparia
 sebana—23
 lutea
 nana
 spicata
 serratifolia
 serrulata
 sessiliflora
 setacea
 sexfaria
 shannonia
 simpliciflora
 solandra
 sordida
 sparmannia
 speciosa
 spectabilis
 splendens
 spuria
 squamosa
 stellata
 strigosa
 struthiolæflora
 suaveolens—24
 sulphurea
 taxifolia
 tenella
 tenuiflora
 tetragona
 thalictriflora
 thunbergia
 thymifolia
 togata
 torta
 transparent
 triceps
 tricolor
 triflora
 triumphans
 tubiflora
 ventricosa
 alba
 venusta
 versicolor
 verticillata
 vestita *alba*

ERICA

coccinea—55
vestita
incarnata
purpurea
rosea

virgata
 viridescens
 viridis
 viscaria
 umbellata
 urceolaris
 walkerii

ERIOCEPHALUS

africanus

ERIOSPERMUM

latifolium

EUCALYPTUS

glauc
 globosa
 hypericifolia
 marginata
 obliqua
 perfoliata
 piperita
 pulverulenta
 resinifera
 reticulata
 robusta
 verrucosa
 viminalis
 undulata

EUCHYLUS

obcordatus—60

EUCOMIS

punctata
 striata

EUGENIA

elliptica

EUPHORBIA

amygdal. fol. var.
 genistoides
 mellifera

EUSTREPHUS

angustifolius
 latifolius

EUTAXIA

myrtifolia

FABRICIA

lævigata
 myrtifolia

FALKIA

repens

FERRARIA

undulata

FICUS

australis

FONTANESIA

phillyreoides

FUCHSIA

coccinea

lycioides

GARDENIA

florida

pleno

radicans

GASTROLOBIMUM

bilobum—70

GAZANIA

pavonia

subulata

rigens

GELSEMIUM

sempervirens

GENISTA

hispanica

linifolia

sericea

GENTIANA

viscosa

GERANIUM

anemonefolium

GETHYLLIS

spicata

GLADIOLUS

blandus

cardinalis

carneus

cunonius

cuspidatus

hirsutus

roseus

papilionaceus

trimaculatus

GLOBULARIA

longifolia

GLYCINE

bituminosa

GNAPHALIUM

australe

congestum

crassifolium

GNAPHALIUM

cylindricum
cymosum
ericoides
grandiflorum
maritimum
stæchas

GNIDIA

imberbis
oppositifolia—16
pinifolia—7
radiata—29
simplex

GOMPHOCARPUS

arborescens

GOODENIA

ovata

GOODIA

lotifolia
pubescens

GORDONIA

lasianthus

GREVILLEA

buxifolia
linearis—50
alba
sericea

GREWIA

occidentalis

GUNNERA

perpensa

HÆMANTHUS

albiflos
coccineus

HAKEA

acicularis
amplexicaule
carduifolia
ceratophylla
dactyloides
florida
gibbosa
ilicifolia
latifolia
microcarpa
nitida
oleifolia
pugioniforme
rubricaule
saligna
suaveolens

HALLERIA

lucida

HALLIA

imbricata

HALORAGIS

cercodia

HEBENSTREITIA

dentata
integrifolia

HELIOTROPIUM

grandiflorum
peruvianum

HERMANNIA

althæifolia
decumbens
flammea

incisa

grossularifolia

præmorsa

HIBBERTIA

grossularifolia
volubilis

HIPPOCREPIS

balearica

HOVEA

lanceolata
latifolia—30
linearis

HOVENIA

dulcis

HOUSTONIA

cærulea

HOYA

carnosa

HUMEA

elegans

HYPERICUM

ægyptiacum
balearicum
canariensis
coris
elodes
monogynum
olympicum

HYPOXIS

stellata
villosa

JASMINUM

azoricum
gracile
grandiflorum

JASMINUM

odoratissimum
revolutum

IBERIS

semperflorens

ILEX

balearica
cassine
crocea
myrtifolia
perado
vomitoria

ILLCIUM

parviflorum
floridanum

INDIGOFERA

amæna
aphylla
australis
cytisoides
glandulifera
hirsuta
lupinifolia
pinnata
purpurea
sarmentosa

IRIS

chinensis

ISOPOGON

anemonefolius
anethifolius

ITEA

eyrilla

JUNIPERUS

bermudiana
chinensis

JUSTICIA

adhatoda
hyssopifolia

IXIA

erecta
maculata
viridis
monadelphica
patens
plantaginea
scillaris

IXODIA

achillæoides

KALMIA

hirsuta

KENNEDIA	LEPTOSPERMUM	LYCHNIS
apetala	myrtifolium	coronaria
coccinea	obliquum	LYCIUM
comptoniana	rigidum	afrum
monophylla	scoparium	LYCOPODIUM
rubicunda	tomentosum	helveticum
KIGGELARIA	LEUCOPOGON	LYTHRUM
africana	lanceolatus	alatum
KNOWLTONIA	ovatus	MAGNOLIA
lævis	LIMEUM	annonæfolia
vesicatoria	africanum	conspicua
LACHENALIA	LIMONIA	fuscata
angustifolia	monophylla	gracilis
fragrans	LINARIA	MAHERNIA
quadricolor	pilosa	incisa
racemosa	triornithophora	multifida
tricolor	LINUM	pinnata
LACHNÆA	arboreum	MALVA
conglomerata	maritimum	capensis
eriocephala	quadrifolium	retusa
purpurea	LIPARIA	umbellata
LAMARCKIA	hirsuta—33	MAURANDIA
dentata	sericea	antirrhiniflora
LAMBERTIA	sphærica	semperflorens
formosa—80	tomentosa	MEDEOLA
LAPEYROUSIA	LOBELIA	asparagoides
corymbosa	bellidifolia	MELALEUCA
juncea	bicolor	armillaris
LASIOPETALUM	coronopifolia	calycina
arborescens	erinus	decussata
ferrugineum	ilicifolia	densa
parviflorum	lutea	diosmæfolia
purpureum	minuta	ericæfolia
quercifolium	splendens	fulgens
solanaceum	triquetra	genistifolia
LAURUS	unidentata	hypericifolia
borbonia	LODDIGESIA	imbricata
<i>caroliniana</i>	oxalidifolia	linariifolia
camphora	LOMATIA	nodosa
fœtens	longifolia	paludosa
indica	silaifolia	pendulina
melissæfolia	LONICERA	pulchella
nobilis fol. var.	flava	stypheleoides
LEPTOSPERMUM	implexa	tetragona
ambiguum	japonica	thymifolia
baccatum	sempervirens <i>minor</i>	MELANTHIUM
flavescens	LOTUS	spicatum
grandifolium	argenteus	MELIA
juniperinum	jacobæus	azedarach
incanum	LUPINUS	MELIANTHUS
lanigerum	arboreus	major

MELIANTHUS

minor

MESEMBRYAN-**THEMUM**

acinaciforme
 acutum
 adscendens
 albidum
 anatomicum
 aurantium
 aureum
 australe
 barbatum
 bellidiflorum
 bicolorum
 bifidum
 bracteatum
 brevifolium
 calamiforme
 canaliculatum
 caninum
 cannædifolium
 caulescens
 clavatum
 coccineum
 conspicuum
 cordifolium
 crassifolium
 cruciatum
 curvifolium
 cylindricum
 cymbiforme
 deflexum
 deltoides
 depressum
 densum
 difforme
 dilatatum
 dillenii
 diminutum
 diversifolium
 dolabriforme
 dubium
 echinatum
 edule
 emarginatum
 expansum
 falcatum
 fastigiatum
 felinum
 filamentosum

MESEMBRYAN-**THEMUM**

filiforme
 fissum
 flexuosum
 floribundum
 foliosum
 forficatum
 geniculiflorum
 glaucescens
 glaucoides
 glaucum
 glomeratum
 hamosum
 haworthii
 heteropetalum
 hirsutum
 hispidum
 imbricatum
 inclaudens
 incurvum
 junceum
 lacerum
 læve
 linguiforme
 longum
 loreum
 maximum
 micans
 minutum
 molle
 multiflorum
 muricatum
 murinum
 mutabile
 nitidum
 noctiflorum
 obcordellum
 pallens
 parviflorum
 perfoliatum
 polyanthemum
 pugioniforme
 pulchellum
 pulverulente
 quadrifidum
 radiatum
 ramulosum
 rigidum
 rostratum
 rubricaule

MESEMBRYAN-**THEMUM**

sarmentosum
 scabrum
 scalpratum
 scandens
 semicylindricum
 serratum
 speciosum
 spectabile
 spiniforme
 spinosum
 stamineum
 stellerigerum
 striatum
 strictum
 subglobosum
 taurinum
 tenellum
 tenuifolium
 testiculare
 tigrinum
 tricolorum
 tripolium
 tuberosum
 tumidulum
 vaginatum
 verruculatum
 versicolor
 virescens
 virgatum
 viride
 viridiflorum
 umbellatum
 uncinatum

METROSIDEROS

citrina
 hispida—106
 lanceolata
 linearis
 longifolia
 pinifolia
 saligna
alba
 scabra
 speciosa

MIMULUS

glutinosus

MIRBELIA

reticulata
 rubiæfolia

MONSONIA

filia
lobata
speciosa

MORÆA

edulis
lutescente

iridioides
pavonia
sisyrinchium
tricuspis

MYOPORUM

debile
ellipticum
virens

MYRICA

capensis
cordifolia
faya
quercifolia

lucida

MYRSINE

africana
retusa

MYRTUS

communis
boetica
fl. pleno
latifolia
lusitanica
mucronata
rosmarinifolia
tarentina
thymifolia

NANDINA

domestica

NERIUM

odorum
oleander
fl. alba
fl. carnea
fl. lutea
fl. pleno
fl. variegata
fol. varieg.

NOTELÆA

ligustrina

ŒDERA

prolifera

OLEA

americana

OLEA

capensis
crassifolia
europæa
latifolia
fragrans
verrucosa
undulata

ONONIS

crispa

ORIGANUM

dictamnus

ORNITHOGALUM

arabicum
aureum
caudatum
fol. varieg.
juncifolium
thyrsoides

OSTEOSPERMUM

pisiferum

OTHONNA

athanasiæ
frutescens
pectinata
perfoliata

OXALIS

caprina
convexula
dentata
elongata
flava
hirta
incarnata
lanata
rubella
speciosa
tenuifolia
tetraphylla
variabilis
rubra
alba
versicolor

OXYLOBIUM

cordifolium
lanceolatum

PÆONIA

moutan
rubra
pupaveracca

PASSERINA

capitata
filiformis
grandiflora
pectinata
spicata

PASSIFLORA

aurantia

PATTERSONIA

glabrata

PAVONIA

præmorsa

PELARGONIUM

acerifolium
acetosum
adulterinum
alchemilloides
angulosum
apiifolium
ardens
augustum
barringtonium
bicolor
major
blattarium
candidum
capitatum
carnosum
citronium
comptonianum
eordatum
coronopifolium
cortusæfolium
cotyledonis
cucullatum
cuspidatum
deltoidum
dianthidorum
echinatum
rubrum
elegans
formannii
formosum
fragrans
fulgidum
gibbosum
glutinosum
grandiflorum
heterophyllum
hybridum
ignescens—109

PELARGONIUM

incisum
inquinans
lacerum
lateripes
lobatum
melananthon-- 87
monstrosum
multicuspis
multifidum
octabile
oxalidifolium
oxoniensis
papilionaceum
pedatum
peltatum
fol. var.
pennicillatum
pictum
princeps
pubescens
pulcherrimum
pumilum
quercifolium
quinquevulnerum
radula
regium
reniforme
ribefolia
rutilans
selinum
speciosum
tabulare
ternatum
tricolor
arboreum
trigonum
triste
filipendulaefol
zonale
fol. argent
fol. aur.

PENTZIA

flabelliformis

PERIPLOCA

lævigata

PERSOONIA

lanceolata—25

linearis

PETROPHILA

pulchella

PHARNACEUM

incanum

PHLOMIS

leonurus

purpurea

PHORMIUM

tenax

PHYLICA

australis

buxifolia

callosa

daphnoides

ericoides

eriphoros

orientalis

ovata

plumosa

pubescens

rosmarinifolia

squarrosa—36

stipularis

PHYLLIS

nobla

PIMELIA

linifolia

rosea— 88

PINUS

canariensis

lanceolata

longifolia

PISTACIA

lentiscus

minor

narbonensis

terebinthus

vera

PITTOSPORUM

capensis

coriaceum

revolutum

tobira

viridiflorum

undulatum

PLATYLOBIUM

formosum

parviflorum

triangulare

PODALYRIA

biflora

calyptrata

sericea

PODOLOBIUM

trilobatum

POLYGALA

bracteolata

graminea

heisteria

lanceolata

micrantha

mixta

myrtifolia

oppositifolia

speciosa

spinosa

stipularis

teretifolia

POLYGONUM

volubilis

POMADERRIS

apetala

lanigera

phylicæfolia-- 120

PRASIMUM

majus

PROSTANTHERA

lasianthos

PROTEA

abietina

acaulis

argentea

ciliata

cinerea

compacta

cynaroides

glauca

glomerata

grandiflora

latifolia

longifolia

mellifera

pallens

pinaster

purpurea

saligna

scolymus

sericea

serraria

spatulata

speciosa

PSORALEA

aculeata

aphylla

bituminosa

PSORALEA	ROSA	SIDA
bracteata	roxburgia	pulchella
decumbens	salicifolia	SIDEROXYLON
pinnata	semperflorens	inermis
PULTENÆA	<i>pleno</i>	melanophleum
daphnoides	ROSMARINUS	reclinatum
flexilis	officin. fol. arg.	tenax
obcordata	<i>f. aureis</i>	SMILAX
retusa	ROYENA	chinensis
sericea	angustifolia	SOLANUM
stipularis	glabra	laciniatum
stricta	hirsuta	pseudocapsicum
villosa	lucida	quadrangulum
PUNICA	media	tomentosum
nana	RUBUS	SOWERBIA
PYRUS	rosæfolius	juncea
indica	<i>f. pleno</i>	SPARAXIS
RAFNIA	rugosus	grandiflora
triflora	RUSCUS	tricolor
RESTIO	androgynus	SPARMANNIA
australasia	SALICORNIA	africana
RHAMNUS	arabica	SPARTIUM
alaternus <i>aureis</i> *	SALVIA	argenteum
<i>argenteis</i>	africana	monospermum
balearicus	aurea	scorpius
glandulosus	chamædrifolia	SPHÆROLOBIUM
oleoides	coccinea	vimineum
tetragonus	formosa	SPIELMANNIA
theezans	SATYRIUM	africana
RHUS	cucullatum—104	SPRENGELIA
canariensis	SAXIFRAGA	incarnata
lanceolatum	minuta	STAAVIA
lucidum	sarmentosa	radiata
tomentosum	SCÆVOLA	STAPELIA
viminalis	microcarpa	ambigua
ROELLA	SCILLA	anguinea
ciliata	maritima	asterias
ROSA	SELAGO	bisulca
banksiæ	corymbosa	bufonis
bracteata	spuria	cæspitosa
grevillii	SEMPERVIVUM	campanulata
indica	arboreum	concinna
<i>bichonia</i>	monanthes	cordata
<i>centifolia</i>	SENECIO	crassa
<i>major</i>	speciosus	deflexa
<i>minor</i>	SEPTAS	divaricata
<i>purpurea</i>	capensis	geminata
<i>subalba</i>	SERISSA	gemmaflora
involucrata	foetida	grandiflora
lawrenceæ	SESUVIUM	hamata
multiflora	portulacastrum	hirsuta
odorata		

STAPELIA

irrorata—127
 lentiginosa
 mammillaris
 mixta
 orbiculata
 pedunculata
 pulchella
 pulvinata
 radiata
 reclinata
 reticulata
 revoluta
 rufa
 sororia—94
 variegata
 venusta
 vetula

STATICE

monopetala
 mucronata
 sinuata

STENANTHERA

pinifolia

STEVIA

eupatoria

STRUTHIOIA

erecta—74
 incana—11
 juniperina—75
 ovata
 pubescens
 virgata

STYLIDIUM

fruticosum
 gramineum

SWAINSONA

coronillæfolia
 galegifolia
 alba

TARCHONAN-**THUS**

camphoratus

TAXUS

elongata
 macrophylla
 nucifera

TECOMA

australis
 pandorea

TEEDIA

lucida

TELOPIA

speciosissima

TEMPLETONIA

glauca
 retusa

TEUCRIUM

betonicum
 flavum
 marum

THUJA

articulata

TIGRIDIA

pavonia

TRACHELIUM

cœruleum

TRICHONEMA

cruciatum

TRISTANIA

conferta
 laurina
 myrtifolia
 neriifolia

TRITOMA

media
 pumila
 uvaria

TRITONIA

crocata
 deusta
 lineata
 longiflora
 squalida

TULIPA

breyniana

VACCINEUM

meridionale
 myrsinites
 nitidum

VELLA

pseudocytisus

VELTHEIMIA

viridifolia

VERBENA

triphylla

VERONICA

decussata
 labiata

VERONICA

perfoliata

VIBURNUM

chinensis
 lævigatum
 rugosum

VILLARSIA

parnassifolia

VIMINARIA

denudata

VIOLA

arborescens

VIRGILIA

capensis

ULMUS

parvifolia

UVULARIA

chinensis

WACHENDORFIA

hirsuta

WATSONIA

fulgens
 iridifolia
 marginata
 meriana

rosea

rosea alba

WESTRINGIA

rosmarinifolia

WILLDENOVIA

teres

WITSENIA

corymbosa

XANTHORRHÆA

hastile

minor

XYLOMELUM

pyriformis

XYRIS

operculata

YUCCA

aloefolia
 draconis
 filamentosa
fol. var.

glauca

gloriosa

ZIERIA

smithii

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

ACACIA	AMYGDALUS	ARBUTUS
julibrissin	communis	unedo
ACER	nana	<i>fl. pleno</i>
campestre	persica	<i>fl. rubra</i> —123
<i>fol. var.</i>	<i>fl. pleno</i>	uraursi
creticum	<i>nana</i>	<i>austriaca</i>
dasy carpum	<i>nectarina</i>	ARISTOLOCHIA
hybridum	pumila <i>pleno</i>	pubescens
lobatum	sibirica	sipho
montanum	ANDROMEDA	ARISTOTELIA
monspessulanum	acuminata	macqui
negundo	arborea	ARTEMISIA
opalus	axillaris	abrotanum
palmatum	cærulea	ASTRAGALUS
platanoides	calyculata	tragacantha
pseudoplatanus	<i>angustifolia</i>	ATRAGENE
<i>fol. var.</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	americana
rubrum	<i>nana</i>	austriaca
saccharinum	<i>ventricosa</i>	sibirica
striatum	canescens	<i>rubra</i>
tataricum	cassinefolia	ATRIPLEX
ÆSCULUS	catesbæa	halimus
aculeata	coriacea	portulacoides
flava	frondosa	AUCUBA
hippocastanum	mariana	japonica
<i>fol. argenteis</i>	paniculata	AZALEA
<i>fol. aureis</i>	pilulifera	nudiflora
humilis	polifolia	<i>alba et rubra</i>
parva	<i>angustifolia</i>	<i>aurantia</i>
parviflora	<i>latifolia</i>	<i>bicolor</i>
AILANTHUS	<i>minima</i>	<i>blanda</i>
glandulosus	pulverulenta	<i>calendulacea</i>
ALNUS	racemosa	<i>canescens</i>
incana	ANNONA	<i>carnea</i>
laciniata	glabra	<i>caroliniana</i>
oblongata	triloba	<i>coccinea</i>
pumila	ARALIA	<i>c. crispa</i>
serrulata	spinosa	<i>c. major</i>
AMORPHA	ARBUTUS	<i>nudiflora</i>
cærulea	andrachne	<i>colorata</i>
fruticosa	<i>serratifolia</i>	

AZALEA

cumulata
cupræa
fastigiata
flammea
flore pleno
florida
incana
incarnata
montana
odorata
pallida
paludosa
papilionacea
purpurea
rosea
ruberrima
rubra—51
rufa *
rutlans
serotina
staminea
tomentosa
tricolor
variegata
villosa

pontica
procumbens
verticillata
viscosa
alba
crispa
dealbata
floribunda
glabra
glauc
g. serotina
hirta
humilis
lucida
odorata
pleno
præcox
pubescens
rubrescens
scabra
variegata

BACCHARIS

halimifolia

BERBERIS

americana

BERBERIS

cretica
daurica
sibirica
vulgaris

BETULA

angulata
daurica
excelsa
nana
nigra
papyracea
pendula
pontica
populifolia
pumila
sibirica
urticæfolia

BIGNONIA

radicans
major

BROUSSONETIA

papyrifera

BUDDLEA

globosa

BUXUS

angustifolia
arborescens
fol. argent
fol. aureis
balearica
suffruticosa

CALYCANTHUS

fertilis
floridus
oblongus
pensylvanicus
præcox

CARPINUS

betulus fol. var.
orientalis

CASTANEA

americana
asplenifolia
pumila
vesca
fol. var.

CATALPA

syringæfolia

CEANOTHUS

americanus

CELASTRUS

bullatus
scandens

CELTIS

cordata
fruticosa
occidentalis

CEPHALANTHUS

occidentalis

CERCIS

canadensis
siliquastrum

CHIONANTHUS

virginica

CISTUS

alpestris
anglicus

albus

appenninus

albus

coccineus

luteus

candidus

grandiflorus

ruber

sulphureus

helianthemum

pleno

aurantium

fulgidum

pleno

rosem

italicus

ladaniferus

laurifolius

laxus

monspeliensis

mutabilis

luteus

polifolius

populifolius

minor

salicifolius

salvifolius

surreyanus

CLEMATIS

calycina

cirrhusa

flammula

florida

fl. pleno

CLEMATIS	CRATÆGUS	DIOSPYRUS
orientalis	flava	lotus
tritermata	glandulosa	virginica
virginica	grossularifolia	DIRCA
vitalba	incisa	palustris
viticella	monogynia	ELEAGNUS
<i>fl. rubra</i>	nigra	angustifolius
<i>fl. pleno</i>	odoratissima	EMPETRUM
CLETHRA	oliveria	nigrum
acuminata	oxyacantha	scoticum
alnifolia	<i>aurea</i>	EPHEDRA
nana	<i>fl. pleno</i>	monostachia
pubescens	<i>fl. rosea</i>	EPIGÆA
COLUTEA	<i>fol. variegatis</i>	repens
arborescens	<i>præcox</i>	ERICA
cruenta	parvifolia	australis
COMPTONIA	punctata	<i>rubra</i>
asplenifolia	pyracanthifolia	carnea
CORIARIA	pyrifolia	ciliaris
myrtifolia	salicifolia	cinerea
CORNUS	sanguinea	<i>alba</i>
alternifolia	spatulata	stricta
circinata	spinosissima	tetralix
fastigiata	tanacetifolia	<i>alba</i>
florida	CUPRESSUS	vagans
mascula	disticha	<i>alba</i>
paniculata	horizontalis	<i>pallida</i>
sanguinea	sempervirens	vulgaris
sibirica	thyoides	<i>alba</i>
stricta	CYTISUS	<i>pleno</i>
<i>fol. var.</i>	biflorus	EUONYMUS
CORONILLA	capitatus	americanus
emerus	divaricatus	angustifolius
CORYLUS	hirsutus	atropurpureus
americana	laburnam	europæus
avellana	<i>latifolium</i>	latifolius
<i>alba</i>	nigricans	verrucosus
<i>glomerata</i>	purpureus	FAGUS
<i>grandis</i>	sessilifolius	asplenifolia
<i>rubra</i>	supinus	ferruginea
columna	DAPHNE	purpurea
rostrata	alpina—66	sylvatica
CRATÆGUS	altaica	<i>cristata</i>
apiifolia	cneorum	<i>fol. var.</i>
azarolus	<i>fol. varieg.</i>	FICUS
coccinea	collina	carica
cordata	laureola	FOTHERGILLA
crusgalli	mezereum	gardeni
elliptica	<i>alba</i>	latifolia
fissa	pontica	FRAXINUS
		americana

FRAXINUS

crispa
diversifolia
excelsior
 cortice striata
 fol. var.
 pendula

juglandifolia
lentiscifolia
paniculata
pannosa
pubescens
rotundifolia
sambucifolia

GAULTHERIA

procumbens—82

GENISTA

anglica
germanica
italica
pilosa
sagittalis
sibirica
tinctoria
triquetra

GLEDITSCHIA

chinensis
horrida
macrocaranthos
monosperma
triacanthos

GLYCINE

frutescens

GORDONIA

pubescens

GYMNOCLADUS

canadensis

HALESIA

diptera
tetraptera

HAMAMELIS

virginica

HEDERA

helix
 fol. arg.
 fol. aur.

latifolia
poetica

HIBISCUS

syriacus
 alba

HIBISCUS

syriacus
 alba pleno
 fol. var.
 purpurea
 rubra
 rubra pl.
 variegata

HIPPOPHÆA

argentea
canadensis
rhamnoides
sibirica

HYDRANGÆA

arborescens
glauca
heterophylla
hortensis
quercifolia

HYPERICUM

androsæmum
calycinum
elatum
hircinum
 minor

prolificum

JASMINUM

fruticans
humile
officinale
 fol. argent
 fol. aur.

ILEX

aquifolium
 fol. argent
 fol. aureis
 crassifolia
 fructu lutea
 heterophylla
 recurva

ferox

fol. argent
 fol. aureis

opacca

prinoides

ITEA

virginica

JUGLANS

alba
cinerea
minima

JUGLANS

nigra
olivæformis
regia

JUNIPERUS

alpina
canadensis
communis
drupacea
oxycedrus
phœnicea
repens
sabina
 fol. varieg.

sibirica
suecica
tamariscifolia
thurifera
virginica

KALMIA

angustifolia
 fol. var.
 rubra
glauca
 alba

latifolia
salicifolia

KŒULREUTERIA

paniculata

LAURUS

benzoin
nobilis
 angustifolia
 sassafras

LEDUM

buxifolium—52
decumbens
latifolium
palustre
 media
 rosmarinifolia

LIGUSTRUM

vulgare
 fol. var.
 sempervirens

LINNÆA

borealis

LIQUIDAMBAR

imberbe
styraceflua

LIRIODENDRON	MESPILUS	PINUS
tulipifera	grandiflora	alba
<i>integrifolia</i>	japonica	balsamea
LONICERA	pyracantha	banksiana
alpigena	tomentosa	canadensis
caprifolium <i>alba</i>	MITCHELLA	cedrus
<i>rubra</i>	repens	cembra
caucasica	MORUS	clanbrassiliana
cœrulea	alba	halapensis
diervilla	nigra	inops
dioica	pensylvanica	laricio
grata	pumila	larix
nigra	rubra	<i>sibirica</i>
periclymenum	tatarica	microcarpa
<i>belgica</i>	MYRICA	mitis
<i>serotina</i>	cerifera	migra
<i>quercifolia</i>	gale	pendula
<i>fol. var.</i>	NYSSA	picea
præcox	aquatica	pinaster
pyrenaica	capitata	pinea
sempervirens	multiflora	pumilio
symphoricarpos	sylvatica	rigensis
tatarica	ONONIS	rigida
xylosteum	fruticosa	rubra
LYCIUM	rotundifolia	strobis
barbarum	OSTRYA	sylvestris
MAGNOLIA	vulgaris	tæda
acuminata	virginica	PLATANUS
auriculata	PASSIFLORA	acerifolia
cordata	cœrulea	occidentalis
glauca	PERIPLOCA	orientalis
<i>arborea</i>	græca	POLYGALA
grandiflora	PHILADELPHUS	chamæbuxus
<i>exoniensis</i>	coronarius	POPULUS
<i>ferruginea</i>	<i>fol. var.</i>	alba
<i>obtusifolia</i>	grandiflorus	angulata
macrophylla	inodorus	balsamifera
purpurea	nanus	<i>fol. var.</i>
pyramidata	PHILLYREA	candicans
tripetala	angustifolia	dilatata
MENISPERMUM	buxifolia	græca
canadensis	ilicifolia	grandidentata
MENZIESIA	lævis	monilifera
ferruginea	latifolia	nigra
globularis	media	nivea
nana	<i>fol. var.</i>	pendula
polifolia	PHLOMIS	tremula
MESPILUS	fruticosa <i>latif.</i>	tremuloides
chamæmespilus	<i>angustifol.</i>	POLYGONUM
cotoneaster	PINUS	frutescens
germanica	abies	

POTENTILLA

fruticosa

PRINOS

ambiguus

cassinoides

glaber

lævigatus

lanceolatus

prunifolius

verticillatus

PRUNUS

armeniaca

caroliniana

cerasus

fl. pleno

chicasa

domestica

laurocerasus

*angustifolia**fol. var.*

lusitanica

mahaleb

maritima

montana

nigra

padus

pendula

pensylvanica

prostrata

pumila

rubra

sibirica

virginica

PTELEA

trifoliata

PUNICA

granatum

*pleno**flava*

PYROLA

maculata

umbellata

PYRUS

amelanchier

americana

angustifolia

arbutifolia

*fr. lutea**fr. nigra*

aria

PYRUS

aria

dentata

baccata

botryapium

communis

*fl. pleno**fol. var.*

coronaria

cydonia

græca

intermedia

japonica

alba

malus

nivea

orientalis

ovalis

pensylvanica

pollveria

præcox

pumila

salicifolia

sanguinea

sibirica

sorbifolia

spectabila

torminalis

transparens

QUERCUS

alba

banisteri

cerris

champaniensis.

coccifera

coccinea

exoniensis

falcata

gramuntia

ilex

lyrata

montana

nigra

paludosa

palustris

phellos

prinus

palustris

rubra

sinuata

QUERCUS

squamosa

stellata

suber

turneri

virens

RHAMNUS

alaternus

*fol. var.**laciniatus**fol. var.*

alnifolius

alpinus

catharticus

floridus

frangula

hybridus

infectorius

latifolius

saxatilis

RHODODEN-

DRON

azaleoides

cataubiense

caucasicum

chamæcistus

chrysanthum

dauricum

sempervirens

ferrugineum—65

hirsutum

fol. var.

myrtifolium

maximum

ponticum

*angustifolium**cassinifolium**contortum**fol. var.**frondosum**macrophyllu**obtusum**ovatum**pumilum**roseum**salicifolium*

punctatum

RHODORA

canadensis

RHUS

copallinum
cotinus
glabrum
suaveolens
toxicodendron
typhinum

RIBES

alpinum
aureum
cynosbati
diacantha
glandulosum
grossularia
longiflorum
missouriensis
nigrum
oxyacanthoides
petraeum
resinosum
rubrum
fol. var.

ROBINIA

altagana
caragana
chamlagu
frutescens
glutinosa
halodendron
hispida
arborea
jubata
macrophylla
microphylla
procera
pseudacasia
pygmæa
sepium
spectabila
spinosa

ROSA fl. simpl.

1 alpina
2 *rubra*
3 americana
4 arvensis
5 blanda
6 canina. varieg.
7 carolina
8 caucasea
9 centifolia

ROSA fl. simpl.

10 cinnamomea
11 corymbosa
12 damascena
13 ferox
14 florida
15 gallica
16 *minor*
17 gordonii
18 kamtschatica
19 lutescens
20 moschata
23 palustris
24 pendulina
25 pensylvanica
26 præcox
27 provincialis
28 procera
29 pumila
30 rubella
31 sempervirens
32 spinosissima
33 *striata*
34 *variegata*
35 ayrshire
36 sanguinea
37 sibirica
38 villosa
39 *fr. glabra*
40 bicolor
41 lutea
42 rubiginosa
44 taurica
46 spinos. purpur.
47 *marmorea*
48 virens

ROSA fl. pleno

61 great royal
62 plicate
63 francis
64 lisbon
65 rheims
66 double burnet-leaved
67 cluster maiden blush
68 goliah
69 childing's provence
70 hainault

ROSA fl. pleno

71 portland
72 bishop
73 giant
74 blush royal
75 double apple-bearing
76 blush belgic
77 singleton's 100-leaved
78 virgins
79 double purple
80 dutch provence
81 damask provence
82 dutch 100-leaved
83 spanish
84 red cluster
85 burgundy
86 pencilled mignon
87 blush provence
88 crimson
89 dwarf provence
90 watson's blush
91 royal provence
92 cinnamon
93 garnett
94 double white damask
95 mundi
96 frankfort
97 professor
98 marbled
99 moss
100 prolific moss
101 unique
102 stepney
103 four seasons
104 small 100-leaved
105 blandford
106 double velvet
107 great maiden's blush
108 york and lancaster
109 double white
110 flesh-coloured

ROSA fl. pleno

- 111 royal bouquet
- 112 superb red
- 113 agate
- 114 belle vue
- 115 admirable
- 116 favourite
purple
- 117 red and violet
- 118 fine crimson
- 119 violet
- 120 gloria mundi
- 121 matchless
- 122 nonpareil
- 123 fine purple
- 124 incomparable
- 125 purple velvet
- 126 sable
- 127 brilliant
- 128 purple violet
- 129 formidable
- 130 red officinal
- 131 atlas
- 132 red belgie
- 133 roman
- 134 archbishop
- 135 hero
- 136 andalusian
- 137 brabant
- 138 spongs
- 139 red damask
- 140 aurora
- 141 proliferous car-
mine
- 142 mogul
- 143 luxembourg
- 144 hildesheim
- 145 hortulanus
- 146 mignon
- 147 pluto
- 148 striped nosegay
- 149 pomona
- 150 niobe
- 151 black frizzled
- 152 proserpine
- 153 mottled
- 154 delicate
- 155 coupée
- 156 ajax
- 157 delicious

ROSA fl. pleno

- 158 one-sided
- 159 refulgent
- 160 chancellor
- 161 invincible
- 162 sultana
- 163 nonsuch
- 164 burning coal
- 165 blush monthly
- 166 bright crum-
pled
- 167 ranunculus
- 168 grand monarch
- 169 crimson mig-
non
- 170 early ranun-
culus
- 171 double dog
- 172 flanders
- 173 triumphant
- 174 elysian
- 175 red mignon
- 176 phœnix
- 177 infernal
- 178 paragon
- 179 stæbon
- 180 favorite mig-
non
- 181 princess
- 182 shell
- 183 blue purple
- 184 double scotch
- 185 globe
- 186 stadtholder
- 187 early blush
- 188 grand trium-
phant
- 189 royal virgin
- 190 bright purple
- 191 zealand
- 192 perruque
- 193 bourbon
- 194 pyramidal
- 195 early 100-
leaved
- 196 dwarf prolific
- 197 imperial blush
- 198 danae
- 199 celestial
- 200 cardinal

ROSA fl. pleno

- 201 double white
thornless
- 202 leafy
- 203 hertford
- 204 white moss
- 205 glowing
- 206 double offici-
nal
- 207 leyden
- 208 antwerp
- 209 ten leaved
- 210 elegans
- 211 meaux
- 212 hispida
- 213 belle rouge
- 214 nassau
- 215 lake
- 216 carmine
- 217 beauté rouge
- 218 panachée
- 219 renommée
- 220 insurmont-
able
- 221 bouquet su-
perbe
- 222 blanche su-
perbe
- 224 cramoisie im-
periale
- 225 eblouissante
- 226 triomphante
- 227 panachée
- 228 couronne des
roses
- 229 fleur de parade
- 230 grand cra-
moisie
- 231 grand pivoine
- 232 gloria rubro-
rum
- 233 red velvet
- 234 la superbe
- 235 la virginité
- 236 la grandesse
- 237 pink velvet
- 238 nouvelle pro-
vence
- 239 ornement de
parade

ROSA fl. pleno	ROSA fl. pleno	ROSA fl. pleno
240 pourpre imperiale	289 la reine	339 tuscan
241 perfecta	290 raphael	340 d. blush scotch
242 rouge agreable	291 vesta	341 d. red scotch
243 rouge eclatante	292 ravenue	342 d. yellow do.
244 rouge frappante	293 franconia	343 italian
245 violette foncée	294 grande foncée	344 negro
246 violette supe- rieure	295 sarmatian	345 yorkshire pro- vence
247 painted	296 carthaginian	346 lurida
248 triomphe royale	297 sirius	347 mottled purple
249 pomeranian	298 sugar loaf	348 dark shell
250 triangular	299 monstrosa	349 striped mignon
251 double sweet briar	300 isabella	351 fiery
252 manning's sweet briar	301 brunette	352 cherry
253 red sweet briar	302 iconium	353 royal purple
254 evergreen s. briar	303 morin des dames	354 dark mignon
255 berkshire	304 dorothée	355 white pompon
256 eglantine s. briar	305 regina florum	356 queen's provence
257 mossy s. briar	306 abyssa	357 agate favorite
258 félicité	307 king of mexico	358 prolifere
259 semi-double s. briar	308 erato	359 royal
260 monstrous do.	309 rosabel	360 aimable beauté
261 common provence	310 agate japonese	361 violette
262 cabbage provence	311 favonius	362 amour constant
263 red provence	312 belle cataline	363 beauté frappante
264 red monthly	313 trebonius	364 sanspareille
265 double pensyl- vanian	314 triomphe	365 belle actrice
266 double musk	315 vacuna	366 aimable
267 double yellow	316 harpagus	367 charmante pourpre
268 l'amitié	317 rose la mode	368 belle du jour
269 pompon	318 veritas	369 flamande
270 durham	319 ludovicus	370 forme
271 felix	320 bizard royal	371 hative
276 bifera carnea	321 perseus	372 incarnate
277 centifol. carnea	322 tresorier	373 parade
278 eglanteria pumila	323 cabinet	374 sans flatterie
280 white monthly	324 virgo	375 therese
281 violette curieuse	325 florentine	376 rosanna
282 agate magnifique	326 violet maculata	377 bouquet aimable
283 violette superbe	327 ulterio	378 blanche
284 rode niger	329 princesse noble	379 panachée
285 orient	330 negre panaché	380 parfaite
286 iris noir	331 silen	381 brune brillante
287 paulina	332 virgo cramoisie	382 brunette aimable
288 noir foncée	333 violette nouvelle	383 superbe
	334 pierian	384 cramoisie incom- parable
	335 lystra	385 nouvelle
	336 idumæa	
	337 dalmatia	
	338 patmos	

ROSA fl. pleno	ROSA fl. pleno	ROSA fl. pleno
386 sanspareille	431 mon bijou	475 surpasse tout
387 centifolia nova	432 multiplex	476 transparente
388 dutch cinnamon	433 nigritienne	nouvelle
389 couleur a la mode	434 non plus ultra	477 velours cramoisie
390 de cerise	435 normandica	478 velouté
391 de feu	436 nouvelle favorite	479 venerable
392 excellente	437 ornement de vio-	480 violette agreable
393 favorite des dames	lette	481 aimable
394 feu amoureux	438 du park	482 brillante
395 fleur de pomme	439 pallida	483 scarlet provence
396 gloria mundi	440 panache admira-	484 shailers do.
pallido	ble	485 double hip
397 grande pompa-	441 sanspareille	486 paradise
dour	442 superbe	487 dark mabled
398 angloise	443 perle de l'orient	488 castile
399 grandeur royal	444 petite cramoisie	489 swiss
400 grandesse royale	445 panachée	490 montpelier
401 grisdeline	446 pyramide pourpre	491 siren
402 hollandia magni-	447 pomme granade	492 maiden
flora	448 discolor	493 dragon
403 painted belgie	449 pourpre agreable	494 dark mottled
404 l'abondance	450 charmante	495 fringed
405 la constance	451 de Tyre	496 york and lancaster
406 la coquette	452 des vallées	scotch
407 l'admirable	453 incomparable	497 victoria
408 la fidele	454 obscure	498 venus
409 le grandeur	455 sans defaute	499 fair maid
410 la gracieuse	456 sanspareille	500 parson
411 la magnifique	457 superbe	501 princess scotch
412 la majestueuse	458 rex rubrorum	502 great mogul
413 la mignarde	459 riche en fleurs	503 royal purple
414 la moderne	460 roi des pourpres	504 bold
415 la parfaite	461 rose agreable	505 tree burnet leaved
416 la parisienne	462 bouquet	506 ruby
417 la plus belle	463 du prince	507 favorite
418 la plus rouge	464 prolifera	508 princely
419 la precieuse pour-	465 violette sanspa-	509 flora
pre	reille	510 prince
420 la reine des roses	466 rouge luisante	511 scarlet brabant
421 la tendresse	467 panachée	512 york
422 la victorieuse	468 sans epines	513 helena
423 l'impayable	469 rubiginosa um-	514 cent feuille en
424 l'importante	bellata	faisseau
425 l'ombre panaché	470 sans defaute	515 blanche sans
426 sanspareille	471 sanspareille	epines
427 superbe	472 singuliere agate	516 Isis
428 l'obscurité	473 spinosissima sub-	517 renoncule
429 maximus	pleno	518 betula
430 rouge bien vere	474 surpasse singleton	519 adelina

ROSA fl. pleno	ROSA fl. pleno	SALIX
520 terminale	571 belle cerise	<i>latifolia</i>
521 derby	572 duc de berri	cinerea
522 fauchette	574 maculée	cœrulea
523 pilgrim	575 raoulle	decipiens
524 belle inconnue	576 caroline	forbyana
525 sheffield	577 louis 18	fragilis
526 monstrous cluster	578 belle rosine	fusca
527 armida	579 panachée nouvelle	glauca
528 oldenburg blush	581 hyacinthe	hastata <i>fœmina</i>
529 frilled	582 augustine	<i>mascula</i>
530 lancaster damask	584 roi de rome	helix
531 spiral	585 duc d'angoulême	herbacea
532 venetian	586 couronne	hermaphrodita
533 juno	587 la parfaite	incubacea
534 couleur de chair	588 champigny	lambertia
nouvelle	590 gienvieve	lanata
535 hybride	591 aglace noir	lapponum
536 belle brune	593 ardoise	mollissima
537 superbe brune	ROSMARINUS	myrsinites
539 pale odeur suave	officinalis	myrtilloides
540 pourpre nouvelle	RUBUS	nigra
541 amaranthe	fruticosus	pensylvanica
542 negresse	<i>fl. pleno</i>	pentandra
544 duchesse d'angou-	<i>inermis</i>	petiolaris
leme	<i>apiifolia</i>	phylicæfolia
545 don des dames	idæus	picta
546 minerva	niger	prunifolia
547 yorkshire blush	occidentalis	purpurea
548 ragged robin	odoratus	repens
549 stephanus	pensylvanicus	reticulata
550 dido	villosus	retusa
551 lodona	virginicus	rosmarinifolia
552 pegasus	RUSCUS	rubra
553 abyla	aculeatus	rugosa
554 dwarf chester	hypoglossum	rupestris
555 neptune	hypophyllum	russeliana
556 madder	racemosus	septentrionalis
557 danish	SALISBURIA	sericea
558 achaia	adiantifolia	sphacelata
559 canopus	SALIX	stipularis
560 palestine	acuminata	tenuifolia
561 orion	alpina	triandra
562 red thornless	amygdalina	tristis
563 calypso	aquatica	venulosa
565 palmyra	arenaria	viminalis
566 spartan	<i>var</i>	violacea
567 assyrian	argentea	vitellina
568 harlem	babylonica	SALSOLA
569 pestana	bicolor	fruticosa
570 jolie	capræa <i>mascula</i>	

SAMBUCUS

alba
canadensis
laciniata
nigra
fol. arg.
racemosa

SIDEROXYLON

lycioides

SMILAX

aspera
caduca
excelsa
laurifolia
sarsaparilla
tamnoides
virginiana

SOPHORA

japonica

SORBUS

americana
aucuparia
domest. *malif.*
pyriformis
hybrida
lanuginosa

SPARTIUM

decumbens
junceum
fl. pleno
multiflorum
radiatum
scoparium

SPIRÆA

canadensis
chamædryfolia
crenata
hypericifolia
lævigata
opulifolia
salicifolia
minor

sibirica
sorbifolia
thalictroides
tomentosa
trilobata
ulmifolia

STAPHYLLEA

pinnata
trifolia

STUARTIA

malacodendron
marilandica

STYRAX

lævigatum
officinalis

**SYMPHORICAR-
POS**

leucocarpos

SYRINGA

chinensis
media
persica
alba
laciniata
vulgaris
alba

TAMARIX

gallica
germanica

TAXUS

baccata
fol. varieg.
hibernica
procumbens

THEA

bohea
viridis

THUJA

filiformis
occidentalis
orientalis
plicata
tatarica

TILIA

alba
americana
corallina
europæa
pubescens

ULMUS

americana
campestris
fol. var.
crispa
fungosa
glabra
hispanica
latifolia
stricta

VACCINEUM

amœnum

VACCINEUM

angustifolium
arctostaphylos
buxifolium
corymbosum
crassifolium
elevatum
erythrocarpum
formosum
frondosum
fuscatum
hallerifolium
hispidulum
latifolium
ligustrifolium
macrocarpon
marilandicum
myrtillus
nigrum
oxycoccos
pensylvanicum
pumilum
resinosum
scabrum
speciosum
stamineum
venustum
virgatum
viride
vitisidæa
major
minor
uliginosum

VIBURNUM

acerifolium
alnifolium
carolinum
cassinoides
dauricum
dentatum
lantana
fol. var.
latifolium
lantanoïdes
lentago
nudum
opulifolium
opulus
fol. var.
prunifolium

VIBURNUM
pyrifolium
tinus
 fol. aureis
 lucidum
 hirtum

VINCA
major
minor
 fl. pleno
 fol. argent
 fol. aureis

VIRGILIA
lutea

VITEX
agnuscastus
VITIS
alexandria
arborea
blandia
cordifolia
hederacea
hirsuta
labrusca
odoratissima
vinifera
vulpina *alba*

VITIS
vulpina
 rubra
 nigra
ZANTHORIZA
apiifolia
ZANTHOXYLUM
fraxinifolium
ZIZIPHUS
paliurus
volubilis

HARDY PERENNIALS.

ACÆNA
lævigata
latebrosa
lucida
ACANTHUS
mollis
spinosus
ACHILLEA
abrotanifolia
ageratum
alpina
chrysanthemifolia
clavennæ
cristata
crithmifolia
eupatoria
grandiflora
impatiens
macrophylla
magna
microphylla
millefolium
moschata
nobilis
ptarmica *pleno*
pubescens
rosea

ACHILLEA
serrata
setacea
speciosa
tanacetifolia
tomentosa
ACONITUM
album
cammarum
lycoctonum
macrophyllum
napellus
neomontanum
ochroleucum
pyramidatum
pyrenaicum
rectum
septentrionale
spicatum
tauricum
variegatum
volubile
uncinatum
ACORUS
calamus
gramineus

ACTÆA
racemosa
spicata
ADONIS
vernalis
ADOXA
moschatellina
ÆGOPODIUM
podagraria
AGRIMONIA
agrimonoides
eupatoria
odorata
repens
AGROSTEMMA
coronaria
 fl. pleno
flos jovis
AJUGA
alba
alpina
genevensis
pyramidalis
reptans
ALCHEMILLA
alpina
hybrida

ALCHEMILLA

pubescens
vulgaris

ALETRIS

aurea
farinosa

ALLIUM

altaicum
ampeloprasium
angulosum
arenarium
baikalensis
bisulcum
canadensis
cernuum
chamæmoly
ciliatum
controversum
descendens
globosum
gracile
lacteum
magicum
moly
nigrum
nutans
obliquum
ochroleucum
odorum
paniculatum
reticulatum
roseum
schœnoprasium
senescens
striatum
tataricum
triquetrum
viminalale
violaceum
undulatum

ALTHÆA

cannabina
officinalis
rosea

ALYSSUM

creticum
montanum
murale
olympicum
rostatum
saxatile

AMARYLLIS

lutea

AMSONIA

latifolia
salicifolia

ANCHUSA

italica
ochroleuca

ANDROSACE

carnea—40
chamæjasme
elongata
villosa

ANDRYALA

lanata

ANEMONE

alpina
appenina
fl. pleno
baldensis
cernua
coronaria
hepatica
fl. pleno
cœrulea
fl. pl.
alba
hortensis
rubra
pleno
narcissiflora
nemorosa
fl. pleno
ochotensis
palmata
patens
pratensis
pulsatilla
ranunculoides
sylvestris
thalictroides

ANTHEMIS

anomala
nobilis pleno
pyrethrum
saxatilis—126
triumfetti

ANTHERICUM

liliago
liliastrum

ANTHERICUM

ossifragum
ramosum

ANTHYLLIS

vulneraria

ANTIRRHINUM

majus
coccineum

APHYLLANTHUS

monspeliensis

APOCYNUM

androsæmifolium
cannabinum
hypericifolium
venetum

AQUILEGIA

canadensis
grandiflora
sibirica
viridiflora
viscosa
vulgaris

ARABIS

alpina
bellidifolia
crispata
lucida
sibirica

ARALIA

nudicaulis
racemosa

ARENARIA

balearica
laricifolia
longifolia
montana
paniculata
pennsylvanica
peploides
saxatilis
verna—98

ARETIA

vitaliana

ARISTOLOCHIA

clematitis
serpentaria

ARMERIA

alba
alpestris
cephalotes
denticulata

ARNICA
bellidiastrum
montana

ARTEMISIA
argentea
boerhaavia
caucasica
dracunculus
maritima
obliqua
rupestre
santonica
sericea
spicata

ARUM
arisarum
dracontium
dracunculus
italicum
maculatum
triphyllum
virginicum

ARUNDO
donax

ASARUM
canadense
carolinum
europæum
virginicum

ASCLEPIAS
amœna
decumbens
nivea
pulchra
rubra
syriaca
tuberosa
variegata

ASPARAGUS
verticillatus

ASPERULA
lævigata
odorata
repens
taurina

ASPHODELUS
altaicus
luteus
ramosus
tauricus

ASPIDIUM
aculeatum
auriculatum
bulbiferum
cristatum
dentatum
filix fœmina
filix mas
fragile
lonchites
marginale
regium
thelypteris

ASPLENIUM
adiantum nigrum
ruta muraria
septentrionale
trichomanes
viride

ASTER
æstivus
alpinus
ramosus

altissimus
amellus
carolinus
concolor
cordifolius
corymbosus
diffusus
divaricatus
dumosus
ericoides
foliosus
fragile
grandiflorus
hyssopifolius
juncus
lævis
linarifolius
linifolius
lucidus
macrophyllus
miser
mutabilis
nova anglia
nova belgica
paludosus
paniculatus
pulcherrimus—2
puniceus

ASTER
radule
rigidus
rivularis
salicifolius
sibiricus
speciosus
spectabilis
spurius
tardiflorus
tenuifolius
tradesantii
tripolium
umbellatus
undulatus

ASTRAGALUS
alopecuroides
canadensis
cicer
excapus
galegiformis
glyciphyllos
leucophæus—111
micranthus
monspessulanus
sulcatus
tenuifolius
virescens
uliginosus
uralensis—58

ASTRANTIA
major
maxima
minor—93

ATHAMANTA
condensata
meum
rigida

ATROPA
belladonna
mandragora

BALSAMITA
vulgaris

BAPTISIA
alba

australis
tinctoria

BARBAREA
vulgaris *pleno*

BELLIS
lusitanica

BELLIUM	CAMPANULA	CATANANCHE
bellidioides	bononiensis	cærulea
BETONICA	carpatica	CENTAUREA
alopecurus	collina	atropurpurea
danica	coronata	caucasea
grandiflora	glomerata	cinerea
hirsuta	<i>alba</i>	chlorthanth
officinalis	hederacea	dealbata
orientalis	latifolia	ferox
stricta	<i>alba</i>	glastifolia
BLECHNUM	lilifolia	macrocephala
boreale	nana	montana
BOCCONIA	nitida	nigra
cordata	patula	ochroleuca
BOLTONIA	peregrina	phrygia
asteroides	percicæfolia	pinnata
BORAGO	<i>maxima</i>	reflexa
laxiflora	<i>fl. pleno</i>	rhapontica
orientalis	pumila	scabiosa
BOTRYCHIUM	punctata	sibirica
dissectum	pyramidalis	splendens
virginicum	<i>alba</i>	CERASTIUM
BRIZA	rapunculoides	alpinum
minor	rotundifolia	dioicum
BUFFONIA	sibirica	latifolium
perennis	suaveolens	tomentosum
tenuifolia	thyrsoides	CHAPTALIA
BULBOCODIUM	trachelioides	tomentosa
vernum	trachelium	CHEIRANTHUS
BUPHTHALMUM	<i>fl. pleno</i>	alpinus
cordifolium	<i>alba pl.</i>	cheiri
grandiflorum	versicolor	cuspidatus
helianthoides	CARDAMINE	erysimoides
salicifolium	asarifolia	CHELIDONIUM
BUPLEURUM	hastulata	majus
graminifolium	petræa	CHELONE
longifolium	pratensis pl.	barbata
petræum	trifolia	glabra
CACALIA	CARDUUS	obliqua
sarracenia	carlinæfolius	speciosa
suaveolens	helenioides	CHERLERIA
CALTHA	horridus	sedoides
flabellifolia	CAREX	CHRYSANTHE-
palustris pleno	fraseri	MUM
radicans	CARLINA	achilleæ
CAMPANULA	acaulis	alpinum
agregata	echinus	anthemoides
alliaræfolia	CARPESIMUM	atrum
azurea	cernuum	barrelierii
barbata	CASSIA	coccineum
betonicæfolia	marilandica	crithmifolium

**CHRYSANTHE-
MUM**

grandiflorum
indicum
fl. alba
fl. cupræa
fl. flava
fl. fusca
fl. lutea
fl. purpurea
fl. rosea

latifolium
leucanthemum
macrophyllum
ptarmicæfolium
tenuifolium

CHRYSOCOMA

germanica
linosyris
villosa

**CHRYSOSPLE-
NIUM**

alternifolium

CIMICIFUGA

fœtida
palmata

CINERARIA

hastata
sibirica

CIRCÆA

alpina

CISTUS

tuberaria

CLAYTONIA

alsinoides
virginica

CLEMATIS

alpina
crispa
cylindrica
integrifolia
ochroleuca
recta
viorna

CNICUS

cernuus
erysithalis
spinosissimus
tataricus

COCHLEARIA

danica
draba

COCHLEARIA

grœnlandica—45

COLCHICUM

autumnale
alba
pleno
pallida
variegatum

COLLINSONIA

anisatum
canadensis

COMARUM

palustre

CONVALLARIA

bifolia
majalis
pleno
rubra
multiflora
polygonatum
pleno
racemosa
stellata
verticillata

CONVOLVULUS

lineatus
sepium *americanus*
terrestris

CONYZA

bifrons
pycnostachya

COREOPSIS

alternifolia
crassifolia
pinnata
procera
sonchifolia
tripteris
verticillata

CORNUS

canadensis
suecica

CORONILLA

coronata
minima
varia

CORTUSA

matthioli

COTYLEDON

lutea
umbilicus

CRAMBE

cordifolia

CREPIS

sibirica

CROCUS

nudiflorus
sativus
vernus

CUCUBALUS

otites
parviflorus
viscosus

CYCLAMEN

europæum
alba

CYNANCHUM

vincetoxicum

CYNOGLOSSUM

omphalodes
pictum

CYPRIPEDIUM

humile—130
spectabile

DAHLIA

frustranea
superflua
varietat. numerosiss.

DALIBARDA

fragaroides
violæoides

DELPHINIUM

aconitifolium
azureum
chinense—71
elatum
grandiflorum
pleno

peregrinum

vernale

urceolatum

DIANTHUS

alpinus—67
arenarius
armerius
atrorubens
cæsius
campestris
caucaseus
collinus
deltoides
diminutus

DIANTHUS

ferrugineus
fruticosus
glaucus
hyssopifolius
montanus
orientalis
patens
petræus
plumarius
pungens
ruthenicus
squarrosus
superbus
virgineus

DICTAMNUS

albus
ruber

DIGITALIS

ferruginea
lævigata
lutea
minor

DIOSCOREA

verticillata

DIPHYLLEA

cymosa

DIPSACUS

pilosa

DODARTIA

orientalis

DODECATHEON

meadia

DORONICUM

altaicum
pardalianches
plantagineum

DORYCNIUM

herbaceum

DRABA

aizoides
incana
stellata—32

DRACOCEPHALUM

denticulatum
grandiflorum
nutans
peregrinum
ruyschiana
sibiricum
virginicum

DRYAS

octopetala

ECHINOPS

ritro
sphærocephala

ECHIUM

rubrum

EPIMEDIUM

alpinum

EPILOBIUM

alpinum
angustifolium
fl. alba
angustissimum
latifolium
fol. var.

EPIPACTIS

palustris

EQUISETUM

fluviale
hyemale
variegatum

ERIGERON

alpinum
philadelphicum
purpureum
serpentarium
villarsii

ERINUS

alpinus
hispanicus

ERODIUM

chamædryoides
moschatum
multicaule

ERYNGIUM

alpinum
amethystinum
bourgati
giganteum
planum
werateum

ERYSIMUM

odorum

ERYTHRONIUM

americanum
dens canis
fl. alba

EUPATORIUM

aromaticum
coelestinum

EUPATORIUM

maculatum
perfoliatum
trifoliatum
urticæfolium

EUPHORBIA

amygdalina
cyparissias—118
palustris

rigida

serrata

virgata

FARSETIA

deltoides

FERULA

nodiflora

FESTUCA

glaucæ

FRAGRARIA

monophylla
speciosa
vesca *fol. var.*

FRANKENIA

lævis

FRASERA

waltheri

FRITTELARIA

imperialis
fol. var.
fl. lutea

latifolia

meleagris

persica

pyrenaica

racemosa

FUMARIA

alba
capnoides
cava
cucullaria
eximia
formosa
nobilis
solida

GAGEA

lutea

GALANTHUS

nivalis

GALARDIA

bicolor

- GALAX**
 cordifolia
- GALEGA**
 montana
 officinalis
- GALEOPSIS**
 galeobdolon
- GALIAM**
 caucasicum
 glavcum
 linifolium
 splendens
- GENTIANA**
 acaulis
 asclepiadea
 major
 aurea
 cruciata
 hybrida
 incarnata
 lutea
 macrophylla
 ochroleuca
 pneumonanthe
 purpurea
 saponaria
 septemfida—89
 verna—62
- GERANIUM**
 aconitifolium
 altaicum
 angulosum
 argenteum
 columbinum
 dichotomum
 ibericum
 lancastriense
 lividum
 macrorrhizum
 maculatum
 nodosum
 palustre
 phæum
 philadelphicum
 pratense
 fl. pleno
 fl. alba
 sanguineum
 striatum
- GERARDIA**
 flava
- GERARDIA**
 heterophylla
- GEUM**
 canadense
 hybridum
 intermedium
 macrophyllum
 montanum
 minor
 potentilloides
- GLADIOLUS**
 byzantinus
 communis
 segetum
- GLAUX**
 maritima
- GLECHOMA**
 hirsuta
- GLOBULARIA**
 cordifolia
 nudicaulis
- GLYCINE**
 apios
- GLYCIRRHIZA**
 glabra
- GNAPHALIAM**
 alpinum
 dioicum
 hyperboreum
 fl. rubro
 margaritaceum
 olympicum
 plantagineum
 supinum
- GOODYERA**
 pubescens—1
- GRAMMITIS**
 ceterach—15
- GRATIOLA**
 officinalis
- GYPHOPHILA**
 acutæfolia
 dubia
 glomerata
 latifolia
 paniculata
 prostrata
 reptans
 saxifraga
 stephani
- HEDYSARUM**
 alpinum
 canadense
 obscurum
 petræum
 saxatile
- HELENIAM**
 autumnale
- HELIANTHUS**
 altissimus
 atrorubens
 decapetalus
 divaricatus
 giganteus
 intermedius
 macrophyllus
 mollis
 multiflorus
 scaber
 strumosus
- HELLEBORUS**
 fœtidus
 hyemalis
 lividus
 niger
 trifolius
 viridis
- HELONIAS**
 asphodeloides
 bullata
 lutea
 muscitoxicum
 virginica
- HEMEROCALLIS**
 cœrulea
 disticha
 flava
 fulva
 fol. var.
 graminea
 japonica
- HERACLEUM**
 sibiricum
- HERNIARIA**
 glabra
 hirsuta
- HESPERIS**
 hispida
 tristis
- HEUCHERA**
 americana

HEUCHERA

macrophylla
villosa

HIERACIUM

alpinum
aurantiacum
aureum
austriacum
maculatum
nigrescens
porrifolium
prenanthoides
villosum

HIPPOCREPIS

comosa

HUMULUS

americanus
lupulus

HYACINTHUS

botryoides
 alba
comosus
monstrosus
muscari
 minor
nonscriptus
orientalis
ramosus

HYDRASTIS

canadensis

HYDROPHYL-

LUM

canadense
virginicum

HYOSCYAMUS

physaloides
scopolia

HYPERICUM

barbatum
dubium
hirsutum
humifusum
montanum
perforatum
pulchrum
pyramidatum
quadrangulum
virginicum
undulatum

HYPOXIS

erecta

IBERIS

saxatilis
sempervirens

JEFFERSONIA

diphylla

IMPERATORIA

ostruthium

INULA

germanica
glandulosa
helenium
salicina
suaveolens
valantii

IRIS

acris
aphylla
biflora
caroliniana
cristata
coelestina
dichotoma
flexuosa
florentina
foetidissima
 fol. var.
fulva
germanica
graminea
guldenstadtii
halophylla
hexagona
lurida
lusitanica
missouriensis
ochroleuca
pallida
pennsylvanica
prismatica
pseudacorus
pumila
 alba
ruthenica
sambucina
sanguinea
sibirica
spathacea
spuria
squalens
susiana
tenuifolia
tuberosa

IRIS

variegata
ventricosa
versicolor
virginica
zyphioides
zyphium

JUNCUS

triglumis

KITAIBELLA

vitifolia

LACTUCA

perennis

LAMIUM

molle
orvale

LASERPITIUM

angustifolium
sibiricum

LATHYRUS

incurvus
latifolius
pisiformis
pratensis
sylvestris

LAVATERA

thuringiaca

LEONTICE

thalictroides

LEONTODON

aureum
hirtum

LEONURUS

cardiaca
tatarica

LEPIDIUM

latifolium

LEUCOIUM

æstivum
autumnale
trichophyllum
vernum

LIATRIS

pumila
spicata

LIGUSTICUM

peleponense
scoticum

LILIUM

bulbiferum
 fol. var.
chalcedonicum

LILIUM

canadense
 candidum
fl. pleno
fol. var.
 kamtchaticum
 martagon
fl. alba
fl. pleno
 monadelphium
 philadelphicum
 pomponium
luteum
 superbum
 tigrinum

LINARIA

alpina
 asarina
 cymbalaria
 monspessulana
 peloria
 pilosa
 purpurea
 repens
 silenefolia
 vulgaris

LINUM

alpinum
 narbonense
 perenne
fl. alba

LITHOSPERMUM

orientale
 purpureo cœruleum

LITTORELLA

lacustris

LOBELIA

cardinalis
 fulgens
 siphilitica
 splendens

LOTUS

cytisoides
 depressus
 diffusus
 siliquosus

LUPINUS

nootkatensis
 perennis

LYCHNIS

alpina

LYCHNIS

bractifera
 calcedonica
fl. alba
fl. pleno
 diurna pleno
 hybrida
 viscaria
alba
pleno

LYCOPUS

canadensis
 pinnatifida

LYGEUM

spartum

LYSIMACHIA

epheumerum
 nemorum
 nummularia
 punctata
 quadriflora
 quadrifolia

LYTHRUM

salicaria
 verticillatum
 virgatum

MALAXIS

lilifolia

MALVA

moschata

MARICA

californica

MARRUBIUM

hispanicum

MATRICARIA

argentea

MEDICAGO

glutinosa
 karstiensis

MELISSA

alpina
 athos
 grandiflora
 græca

MELITTIS

grandiflora
 melissophyllum

MENYANTHIS

trifolia

MERCURIALIS

perennis

MIMULUS

luteus
 ringens

MITELLA

caroliniana
 cordifolia
 diphylla
 nuda

MÖRINGHIA

muscosa

MONARDA

ciliata
 clinopodia
 didyma

MYAGRUM

perenne

MYOSOTIS

scorpioides

NAPÆA

dioica
 lævis

NARCISSUS

angustifolius
 autumnalis
 biflorus
 bulbocodium
 compressus
 incomparabilis
 jonquilla
 lobulatus
 major
 minor
 odoratus
 poeticus

pleno

propinguus

pseudo-narcissus

pulchellus

tazetta

tenuifolius

tenuior

tereticaulis

tortuosus

triandrus

viridis

NEPETA

longiflora
 melissæfolia
 mussini
 pannonica

NYMPHÆA

alba
odorata

ÆNANTHE

pimpinellifolia

ÆNOTHERA

fraseri
fruticosa
glauc
mollis
pumila
undulata

ONOCLEA

sensibilis
struthiopteris

ONONIS

arvensis
alba

hircina

matrix

ONOSMA

echioides
taurica

OPHIOPOGON

japonicus

OPHRYS

apifera

ORCHIS

maculata
mascula
morio
pyramidalis
spectabilis—78

ORNITHOGA-

LUM

nutans
pyramidale
pyrenaicum
stachyoides
umbellatum

ORNITHOPUS

durus

OROBUS

albus
angustifolius
lathyroides
luteus
niger
sylvaticus
tuberosus

OROBUS

varius
vernus
versicolor

ORONTIUM

aquaticum
japonicum

OSMUNDA

cinnamomea
claytoniana
regalis

OXALIS

sensitiva
stricta
violacea

PACHYSANDRA

prostrata

PÆONIA

albiflora
pleno
sibirica

anomala

arietina

corallina

fimbriata pleno

fragrans

humei

mollis

officinalis

albicans pl.

carnescens pl.

rubra pl.

fol. var.

tenuifolia

PANAX

quinquefolia
trifolia

PANCRATIUM

illyricum
maritimum

PAPAVER

cambricum
nudicaulis
orientalis

PARIS

quadrifolia

PARNASSIA

palustris

PARTHENIUM

integrifolium

PENSTEMON

campanulata
pubescens

PENTHORUM

sedoides

PEUCEDANUM

altaicum
tenuifolium

PHACA

alpina

PHILOMIS

alpina
herbaventi
tuberosa

PHLOX

acuminata
amœna
carolina
divaricata
glaberrima
intermedia
listoniana
maculata
ovata

paniculata

fl. alba

pyramidalis

setacea

stolonifera

suaveolens

fol. var.

subulata

suffruticosa

virginica

undulata

PHYSALIS

alkakengi

PHYTEUMA

campanuloides
canescens

cordata

orbicularis—122

scheuchzeri

spicata

PISUM

maritimum

PLANTAGO

alpina
altissima
maxima

PLANTAGO

rosea
salsa
subulata
tenuifolia

PODOPHYLLUM

peltatum

POLEMONIUM

album
cœruleum
reptans

POLYGALA

vulgaris

POLYGONUM

amphibium
baikalensis
bistortum
coccineum
erectum
ocreatum
virginicum
viviparum

POLYPODIUM

æmulum
calcareum
cambricum
dryopteris
elatum
phegopteris
vulgare

POTENTILLA

alba
arguta
aurea—77
bifurca
clusiana
grandiflora
hirta
lupinoides
multifida
opacca
patens
pedata
pennsylvanica
pilosa
reptans
rupestris
ruthenica
tridentata
verna

POTENTILLA

vinosa
ucranica
weinmannii

POTHOS

foetida

PRENANTHES

purpurea
sonchifolia

PRIMULA

auricula
cortusoides
dentata
farinosa
helvetica
integrifolia
longifolia
marginata
nivalis
veris

fl. pleno

villosa

vulgaris

alba

pleno

calycina

PRUNELLA

grandiflora
intermedia
laciniata
lutea
vulgaris *alba*

PTERIS

caudata
crispa

PULMONARIA

angustifolia
davurica
maritima
officinalis
paniculata
sibirica
virginica

PYROLA

minor
rotundifolia

RANUNCULUS

abortivus
aconitifolius pl.
alpestris

RANUNCULUS

amplexicaulis
auricomus
cassubicus
ficaria pleno
glacialis
gramineus
lingua
parnassifolius
pedatus
platanifolius

RESEDA

undata

RHEUM

compactum
palmatum
tataricum
undulatum

RHEXIA

virginica

RHODIOLA

rosea

RUBUS

arcticus
chamæmorus
saxatilis

RUDBECKIA

amplexicaule
digitata
hirta
laciniata
purpurea

SAGINA

procumbens *pleno*

SALVIA

argentea
austriaca
betonicaefolia
disermas
forskoehlii
glutinosa
mollis
napifolia
sylvestris
tatarica
verticillata
viscosa

SAMBUCUS

ebulus

SAMOLUS

valerandi

SANGUINARIA

canadensis

SANGUISORBA

media

SANICULA

europæa

SANSEVIERA

carnea

SANTOLINA

alpina

eriosperma

SAPONARIA

ocymoides

officinalis *pl.**rubra***SARRACENIA**

purpurea

SAURURUS

cernuus

SAXIFRAGA

adscendens

ajugifolia

aizoides

aizoon

ambigua

androsacea

aspera

cæspitosa

caroliniana

ceratophylla

cordifolia

cotyledon

crassifolia

cuneifolia

daurica

densa

dentata

elongata

elongella

geranoides

geum

glacialis

granulata

fl. pleno

hieracifolia

hirculus

hirsuta

hirta

hybrida

hypnoides

lævigata

SAXIFRAGA

lævis

lingulata

moschata

muscoides

oppositifolia

palmata

pedatifida

pensylvanica

pilosa

platypetala

pygmæa

quinquefida

rosularis

rotundifolia

major

rupestris

serrata

setacea

sibirica

spatulata

sternbergii

trifida

verna

villosa

viscosa

umbrosa

SCABIOSA

agrestis

alpina

amœna

carpatica

caucasica

centauroides

columbaria

graminifolia

gramuntia

lævigata

laxiflora

lutea

mollis

montana

scopolia

succisa

transylvanica

ucranica

SCILLA

amœna

bifolia

*alba***SCILLA**

campanulata

cernua

esculenta

italica

peruviana

alba

romana

sibirica

verna

SCOLOPEN-**DRIUM**

officinale

*ramosum**undulatum***SCROPHULARIA**

orientalis

peregrina

SCUTTELARIA

albida

galericulata

minor

pelegrina

rubicunda

SEDUM

acre

aizoon

album

anacampseros

anglicum

astratum

dasyphyllum

denticulatum

forsterianum

glaucum

hybridum

mongolicum

monstrosum

ochroleucum

portulacoides

populifolium

quadrifidum

quinquefidum

reflexum

rupestre

sexangulare

telephium

major

ternatum

villosum

SEDUM
virens
SELINUM
gmelini
petræum
SEMPERVIVUM
arachnoideum
cuspidatum
globiferum
hirtum
soboliferum
tectorum
SENECIO
abrotanifolia
doria
doronicum
SERRATULA
alpina
quinquefolia
SESELI
cristata
dichotoma
montana
pygmæa
SIBBALDIA
procumbens
SIBTHORPIA
europæa
SIDERITIS
perfoliata
scordioides
SILENE
acaulis
amœna
alpestris
chloræfolia
fimbriata
incarnata—41
livida
longiflora
maritima
nutans
paniculata
pusilla—90
repens
saponariæfolia
saxatilis
saxifraga
supina
SILPHIUM
perfoliatum
sugarrosum

SISYMBRIUM
monense
SISYRINCHIUM
anceps
bermudianum
striatum
SMILACINA
borealis
umbellata
SMILAX
herbacea
SMYRNIUM
oleastrum
SOLDANELLA
alpina
SOLIDAGO
ambigua
arguta
aspera
bicolor
cæsia
canadensis
elliptica
gigantea
hispida
lævigata
lanceolata
mexicana
minuta
novaboracensis
patula
petiolaris
procera
reflexa
scabra
serotina
virga aurea
ulmifolia
SONCHUS
caucaseus
lapponicus
SOPHORA
alopecuroides
SPIGELIA
marilandica
SPIRÆA
aruncus
filipendula
fl. pleno
lobata
trifoliata

SPIRÆA
ulmaria
fl. pleno
fol. var.
STACHYS
alpina
arenaria
caucasica
lanata
maritima
scordifolia
STATICE
cordata
coriacea
flexuosa
latifolia
limonium
oleifolia
scoparia
tatarica
STELLERA
scapigera
STIPA
pennata
SWERTIA
perennis
SYMPHITUM
asperrimum
cœruleum
coccineum
patens
tauricum
tuberosum
TAGETES
lucida
TELEPHIUM
imperati
TEUCRIUM
chamædrys
multiflorum
pyrenaicum
scordium
scorodonium
THALICTRUM
alpinum
aquilegifolium
fl. rubra
contortum
cornuti
flavum
globosum

THALICTRUM

majus
medium
minus
nigrum
petaloideum
purpurascens
rugosum
simplex
speciosum

THERMOPSIS

lanceolata

THYMUS

marshalli
pubescens
serpillum
fl. albo

TIARELLA

cordifolia

TOFIELDIA

americana
palustris

TORMENTILLA

officinalis
repens

TRADESCANTIA

subaspera
virginica
alba
rubra

TRICHONEMA

bulbocodium

TRIENTALIS

europæus—105

TRIFOLIUM

alpestre
canescens
lupinaster
montanum
nigrum
ochroleucum
olympicum
pannonicum
rubens
rupestre

TRILLIUM

cernuum
pudicum
sessile

TRIOSTEUM

perfoliatum

TROLLIUS

americanus—56
asiaticus
europæus
hybridus
intermedius

TROXIMUM

glaucum

TULIPA

clusiana
gesneriana
suaveolens
sylvestris

TUSSILAGO

anandria
alpina
farfara *fol. var.*
fragrans
hybrida
lobata
palmata
paradoxa

VALERIANA

angustifolia
dioica
montana
officinalis
pyrenaica
rubra
sibirica
tripteris

VERATRUM

nigrum
viride

VERBASCUM

caucasicum
ferrugineum
myconi
phœniceum
pyramidatum
speciosum

VERONICA

allionii
alpina
arguta
australis
austriaca
candida
caucasica
chamædrys—53
crenata

VERONICA

crispa
elatio
foliosa
fruticulosa
gentianoides
glabra
hirsuta
incana
incarnata
laciniata
latifolia
longifolia
maritima
alba
fol. var.

maxima
media
mollis
montana
multifida
neglecta
orchidea
orientalis
paniculata
pannonica
pectinata
pinnata
polymorpha
prealta
saxatilis
scutellata
serpillifolia
spicata
spuria

nana

pendula

villosa

virginica

VESICARIA

utriculata

VICIA

americana
craca
dumetorum
sepium

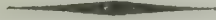
VIOLA

altaica
arenaria
biflora
canadensis

VIOLA
canina
cornuta
cucullata
grandiflora
hirta
lactea
lanceolata
littoralis
lutea
montana

VIOLA
odorata
fl. pleno
alba pl.
pallasii
palmata
palustris
pedata
primulæfolia
pygmæa
rothomagensis

VIOLA
sagittata
striata
UNIOLA
latifolia
UVULARIA
flava
grandiflora
sessilifolia
WALDSTEINIA
geoides



In an establishment of this nature there of course must exist an ardent and continual desire of extending, as well as diffusing the collection. Persons in Foreign Countries, who are animated by a similar passion, are respectfully invited to a Correspondence, which can hardly fail to become mutually advantageous. The full value is at all times ready to be given for fresh seeds or living plants, if new or rare, from whatever quarter of the globe they may have been brought.

Ace-6091

3400

